FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MSZMP'S HORN ON EUROPEAN ROLE IN WORLD PROBLEMS

LD211831 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 21 (MTI) -- 'A new world war, if we consider it a possibility, would differ from any war ever waged not only for the wholesale destruction it would bring but also in respect of the participants' composition and quality. It would be war between socialism and capitalism. However, the possession of nuclear weapons on both sides and the possibility to set them to work render it unthinkable that either side should win because few would survive the holocaust. '...'It is a reality of our age that the combat between two antagonistic systems of society cannot be decided by the strength of arms, consequently, the term "justified war" has lost meaning in this context. To avoid the outbreak of a new world war is an objective necessity, which presupposes that all parties should adhere to peaceful coexistence and set limits to confrontation. So far, whenever the human race fought a war, there was an opportunity for the individual nation or country to choose sides -- since there always was just cause for one belligerent and an unjust cause for the other. Henceforth, however, the nuclear arsenal of our days leaves no choice: You must join the anti-war side, whatever your ideological and political commitment. These thoughts are from a study in which Gyula Horn, head of the HSWP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, is analysing the role that Europe is playing in vital world problems today.

The writing is of considerable legnth and has been published under the title "Socio-Political Trends in Europe and Their Effects Upon International Contacts", in this year's third issue of the theoretical political paper FOREIGN POLICY, a 160-page issue of the Foreign Affairs Institute of Hungary, devoted to the subjects of Europe. Its motto could be the following paradox: Although the arms race is connected with Europe, the principal cause of the growing danger is not the worsening of interstate contacts there...

From the logic of this train of thoughts -- the author points out elsewhere in the article -- it follows that 'first priority in the domain of political contacts is due to the particular efforts that are aimed at averting the danger of a new world war'. Gyula Horn explains in detail what this means for Europe, where the situation is so fundamentally different from that on other continents, if for nothing else because here are deployed in the most concentrated form and closest vicinity the economic, political and military forces of the two antagonistic systems, socialism and capitalism.'

'The socialist countries, in the contacts they maintain with the states of Western Europe, strive to accentuate the common interests in East-West relations: to reduce military opposition and the danger of military confrontation, and to promote the settlement of international problems through negotiated, i.e., political ways. Not until the real political intentions have been made understood and the results of productive work become known and exchanged, will it be possible to put an end to suspicion and animosity among the peoples of Europe. The member states of the Warsaw Treaty, like the states of Western Europe, are constituting an integral part of the European Continent, not just in the geographic but also in the socio-political and cultural sense,' the author writes. Hungary's foreign policy, he states, fits into the pattern as it is "Eurocentric, in conformity with the country's general qualities and with the Warsaw Treaty's line of naivities. Hungary takes an active part in evolving the positions and initiatives of the socialist community and, commensurate with its capabilities, in their realization.'

'Of vital importance is for Hungary its many-sided foreign policy in Europe also because a small country like this, with its limited scope of action, is exposed more than those of greater strength to damage when the process of detente comes to a halt.

Hence, all efforts to avert the danger that threatens peace and threatens the fruitful cooperation among the peoples of Europe are at the same time efforts to promote the common and universal interest, the current and long-term interests of socialist construction.'

Next follows a detailed analysis, sketched up against the political background, of the European economic situation, which has worsened continually as from the second part of the 1970s. It touches upon the fact that disputes between Western Europe and the United States have sharpened and upon the problems of the socialist countries are facing while they switch over from extensive to intensive forms of developing their economies. 'The negative tendencies that show up in the capitalist world economy, the troubles in production, sales and finances are felt also in the socialist countries and inversely: The internal economic difficulties and the reforms of this side are exercising influence upon the all-European situation, upon contacts among the states of this continent.'

Following up this train of thought, the author explains elsewhere in the study: 'Under the given circumstances economic cooperation with the socialist countries has gained in importance for Western Europe. It would be an illusion to assume that these contacts may form a remedy for the capitalist countries of Europe to cure their economic troubles. Still it remains a fact that they help to increase production, meet economic demand and, last but not least, maintain or increase the number of jobs. The socialist countries, too, are fundamentally interested in stabilizing and extending the economic contacts because of the contribution these contacts provide to speeding up the scientific-technological progress and meeting the requirements in production and commodity supply. Under today's strained international conditions these economic links between East and West are a sort of mediator and stabilizer, through their capacity to strengthen the mutual interest in the preservation of peace. This is evidenced by the fact that economic links in the last few years have been developed between virtually every socialist and capitalist country in Europe.

As concerns their future, the most important point according to the author is that 'after the cold-war period, these contacts remained unlinked to political premises. The differences in the social systems do not constitute an objective obstacle since economic contacts leave the security interests unimperilled -- interests that the countries concerned pursue in the alliance systems.'

The passages quoted may give an idea of the complex way this study is examining the interrelated conditions of Europe and the world. As was pointed out above, the articles in this issue are all concerned with Europe. The list of contributors, in addition to Gyula Horn, includes the names of noted authors and leading politicians, such as Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education, who examines the part Hungary is playing in the process of European cultural cooperation, Janos Nagy, secretary of state for foreign affairs, whose writing bears the title 'Hungary and European Cooperation', Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front, who writes about the functions that social organizations perform in East-West contacts, Barna Sarkadi Nagy, vice-president of the State Office for Church Affairs, and others. Other articles discuss contacts between the struggle for preserving peace and the youth movement, the interrelations between the concept of military security, balance of power and armament.

The 'European' issue of the journal is soon to be released as a self-contained volume in English.

FRG'S STRAUSS VISIT TO ALBANIA REPORTED

AU211152 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 84 p 2

[B.D. report]

[Text] Bonn, 19 Aug -- In Bonn, as in Munich beforehand, it has been confirmed that Franz Josef Strauss, premier of the Bavarian provincial government, is now in Albania on a private visit. The FRG has neither diplomatic nor any other relations with Albania and has had no political contacts with that country in the past, although the establishment of relations has been under discussion for some time.

Strauss arrived in Tirana yesterday, accompanied by two sons and another relative. For the time being, nothing has been said about whom he will be speaking with on this private mission, which came as a surprise in Bonn. The Bonn government was earlier informed about Strauss's trip to Albania.

During his summer vacation, Franz Josef Strauss had just spent several days traveling along the Yugoslav Adriatic coast, arriving from Trieste and traveling toward the Montenegrin coast. It has been learned that this private trip also includes visits to tourist resorts along the Greek coast.

Tandler, secretary general of Strauss's Christian Social Union party, announced in Munich that there is no cause for any conjectures about political implications to Strauss' visit to Albania.

Strauss Comments on Visit

LD211653 Hamburg DPA in German 1545 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Hamburg 21 Aug (CPA) -- Franz Josef Strauss, the Christian Social Union [CSU] chairman, has spoken for the first time about his visit to Albania and has stressed in an interview for BILD-ZEITUNG (Wednesday issue) that the 3 and 1/2 day visit to that country had no political implications. "I cannot understand the to-do about the visit; politically there is absolutely nothing behind it; that can be completely excluded," Strauss said in a telephone conversation in the Italian port of Brindisi.

The 3 and a 1/2 day visit included only a very brief and politically irrelevant courtesy visit to Deputy Premier Manush Myftiu, Strauss went on. In the Federal Republic, speculation has been aroused concerning the CSU chairman's desire to seek an improvement of relations between Yugoslavia and the still hermetically sealed Albania in order to bring both countries closer to the West.

As Strauss said in the interview for the paper, his main interest was centered on the many historical and archeological sites in the unique land. The visa which he had applied for a number of weeks ago for the transit was granted. However, this procedure was not in line with the customary practice of that country, according to which private persons may enter the country only at the invitation of the government. In this connection, Strauss said that he did not believe that individual trips to that country would be possible to any large extent in the foreseeable future. The infrastructure of the country was simply not sufficient for this.

REAGAN JOKE TERMED TECHNICAL, POLITICAL MISTAKE

AU201228 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Aug 84 p 4

[Yoan Mateev Article: "The Mistake"]

[Text] The feeling of alarm produced on all continents by the ill-fated "microphone testing" incident has been going on for a week now. The circumstances are widely known, and the words that slipped out have been quoted repeatedly, so we do not have to repeat them again. However, let us examine why this case is still at the center of attention and has not faded away as an insignificant incident despite the efforts of official Washington to render it obsolete by presenting it as a piece of gossip.

The more the United States expands the arms race, the more its militaristic programs facilitate the increase of its arsenals with ever more destructive weapons that are ever more difficult to react to, the more the Pentagon's strategists accumulate new doctrines and concepts on new kinds of nuclear and conventional wars -- total, limited and local -- and the more the fear of specialists and simple people of technical mistakes, mistakes of judgment, and political mistakes.

Already there are numerous precedents. Peace was tested and the destiny of mankind hung by a hair's breadth when there were "mirages" on the screens of the U.S. early warning systems, when there were misunderstandings in the staffs and command points of strategic units in known and unknown cases in various states, and when errors or confusion resulted among separate crews on duty near the button. After the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, the danger increased, and the programs to militarize space will increase the danger even more.

The "microphone testing" is a combination of a technical and a political mistake.

One can make many guesses -- and many were made -- about what would have happened if the two now so well-known phrases were broadcast and heard by this tense and alert world. What is real, however, and evokes an alarming reaction, is the fact that the moral and physical negation of real socialism has been the ultimate goal of the United States in recent years, regardless of the verbal wrapping in which the goal may be served.

This goal is served by the propaganda campaigns such as the "lagging behind of the United States and NATO in the military area," and real socialism being presented as "the empire of evil," ready at any moment to attack and destroy the Western world. Using this "argument," a new and unprecedented military arms race was undertaken to provide the material means for the "crusade" against the "evil." Again, in the name of this goal, all real evidence of the love for peace and goodwill of the USSR and the other socialist countries is being ignored, all possibilities of real talks destroyed, and existing agreements and treaties violated. The moral deterioration and the unmasking of any particular slanderous campaign only leads to the fabrication of new and even noisier and stupider lies. In this atmosphere the most reactionary militaristic circles in the United States initiated the slander about the rights and freedoms of our socialist society, organized the collusions against socialist Poland and Afghanistan, maintained tension in the Middle East, attacked tiny Grenada, brought on new suffering for the peoples of Latin and Central America, and produced the unheard of insinuation known as the "Antonov Case."

This and much more which cannot be included in these lines and which today characterize the imperialist foreign policy course of the United States, inspired by the illusion that it is possible, morally and physically, to destroy the socialist world -- full of life and marching toward a bright future -- this is the source of the gross error of judgment, of this gross political mistake. This mistake is being paid for now by the people with great sacrifices and efforts, which could serve the cause of peace. However, the passion and zeal with which this mistake is being maintained could lead to the fatal end of the people, life and the conditions of life in general on our great planet. As the TASS declaration on the unprecedented hostile attack against the USSR justifiably points out -- the present U.S. Administration's policy is inimical to the interests of the people. It has no future and it is extremely dangerous.

This is the source of alarm in the last few days. If Washington indeed shows readiness to correct itself, then the "jokes" will sound like jokes.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH AT CEREMONY AWARDING FLORAKIS

AU201142 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Aug 84 pp 1, 8

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, at 16 August ceremony in Sofia on awarding Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party, the Georgi Dimitrov Order]

[Text] Dear Comrade Florakis, I am pleased to fulfill the pleasant task of our party and government and award you with the Georgi Dimitrov Order, bestowed on you by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for your great merits in developing the fraternal relations between the BCP and the Greek Communist Party [KKE], friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Greek peoples, in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement, and on your 70th birthday.

The Communists and the working people of the People's Republic of
you highly as a worthy son of the Greek people and its glorious workers class, a consistent and selfless communist, fierce patriot and internationalist, noted figure of the international communist and workers movement, and prominent fighter for
dom, national independence, andsocial progress. From your early youth,
with all your strength in the social, political, and national-liberation struggles of the Greek people, its workers class, and its lasting vanguard -- the heroic KKE. During the years of the Hitlerite-fascist occupation and the years of resistance and civil war, you worked tirelessly and selflessly to unite and organize the workers class and all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle against capitalism, fascism, and reactionism. Neither the numerous life sentences nor the 17 years spent in prisons and concentration camps could destroy your willpower as a communist and revolutionary.

You are known, valued, and loved in the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a fierce fighter for strengthening friendhip and cooperation between the BCP and the KKE, the mutual acquaintance and friendship between the Bulgarian and Greek peoples, and the goodneighborly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece.

Under your leadership, the party of the Greek Communists is consolidating as one of the most influential political forces in the country and as a consistent fighter for defending the vital interests of its people and class, basing its entire activity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece are two small countries whom history has placed on the Balkan Peninsula. The mutual efforts, made jointly, consistently, and in the common interest have significantly strengthened cooperation in various areas of political, socioeconomic, and cultural life, especially in recent years. The further development and strengthening of these efforts in the name of understanding and good-neighborly relations between the two peoples has always been and continues to be at the center of attention during the traditionally fruitful meetings and talks with President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

The relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece are an important factor in turning the Balkans into a region of peaceful and good-neighborly relations and a nuclear-free zone -- a real contribution by the Balkan peoples to strengthening peace in Europe and the world. The friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the KKE have great merit in developing and strengthening the friendly relations between our countries and peoples. The People's Republic of Bulgaria steadily follows its consistent and principled foreign policy of peace and peaceful coexistence in the Balkans, Europe, and the world, of disarmament and detente, peaceful dialogue, understanding, and mutually beneficial cooperation with states of different social systems.

At the present, extremely tense time, when the aggressive imperialist forces are sharply exacerbating international tension and threatening our planet with the monster of thermonuclear catastrophe, the forces of peace and progress throughout the world, led by the USSR, are uniting their efforts in the struggle for a peaceful, happy, and calm future for mankind. The KKE'S contribution to this great struggle to mobilize the Greek working people to defend their democratic rights and freedoms, disarmament and security, and strengthen the unity of action and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement is immense.

Dear Comrade Florakis, in awarding you with the order imprinted with the face of Georgi Dimitrov -- the great son of the Bulgarian soil -- I wish you from the bottom of my heart long years of health, happiness, and new and greater successes in your highly responsible work. May you ever so inspiredly and selflessly lead the glorious KKE in the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism, for the benefit of the Greek people and triumph of the great communist ideal.

USSR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY MINISTER INTERVIEWED

AU210901 Sofia BTA in English 0838 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 20 (BTA) -- The cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in the tractor and agricultural machinery industry is of long-standing traditions and develops to meet the strategic requirement of agriculture's intensification by means of complex mechanisation. This is the assessment given by Mr Aleksandr Yezhevskiy, the U.S.S.R. minister of tractor and agricultural machinery industry, in an interview carried in today's issue of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO paper.

Mr Al. Yezhevskiy underlines that this cooperation is developing along the lines mapped out at the Moscow summit conference of the CMEA countries. The U.S.S.R. helped Bulgaria develop modern agricultural machine building and at present she supplies the Soviet Union with 15 types of tractors and other machines, electronic systems and devices. Under the long-term cooperation program Bulgaria specialises in the manufacture of class 1.4 wheeled tractors of special design, rotary cultivators, seedling transplanters, self-propelled harvesters, tobaccor processing and harvesting machines, chemical solutions units, electronic devices. Soviet and Bulgarian specialists have adapted the combines to be used in the harvesting of both cereals, sunflower and soybean crops. A grape-harvesting combine is also being designed.

A self propelled harvester with the original energy set KPS -5G was jointly constructed, which is very efficient in the swath harvesting of cereals and vetch crops. Specialists are successfully cooperating in the development of electronic devices for the agricultural machines.

Minister Yezhevskiy emphasizes that the two countries have already advanced to a higher level of specialisation: They expand their production cooperation, as the countries specialise in the manufacture of completing units and parts. This tendency will persist during the next five-year plan period, when the manufacture will be mastered of new class 1.4 tractors, of the efficient energy units for self-propelled windrow harvesters, of a number of machines for fruit growing, market gardening, tobacco-growing, viticulture. The Bulgarian deliveries for the U.S.S.R. of electronic and hydraulic equipment for tractors and other agricultural machines will be diversified and increased in volume. Thus, the exchange of branch production will grow by at least two times.

The Soviet minister stresses that particular attention will be paid in the future to the introduction of industrial robots and manipulators in the enterprises of the branch. The cooperation will be deepened in the development of microprocessor devices and the most up-to-date hydraulic equipment for the agricultural machinery.

ZSL'S MALINOWSKI MEETS WITH PETUR TANCHEV

LD211129 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] President of the ZSL Presidium, Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, who is staying in Bulgaria at the invitation of teh Presidium of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, met Secretary of the Union, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of State of Bulgaria Petur Tanchev. Further development and consolidation of friendly contacts between the two parties was discussed, as well as some aspects of the international situation.

TODOROV DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BUCHAREST

AU210934 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 21 (BTA) -- Today a Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Mr. Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly left for Bucharest. It will take part in the celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from fascism and capitalism.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 21 August, reporting on the departure of the Todorov delegation for Bucharest, adds that Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, saw the delegation off at Sofia airport.]

GDR JUSTICE MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

AU211909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] The GDR jurists delegation led by Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister of justice, has left Bulgaria. During his visit, the possibilities for expanding and deepening the cooperation between the legal organs of the two countries were discussed.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S JOKE 'NO SLIP OF TONGUE'

LD211537 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The Republican Party convention opens in Dallas, Texas, today, where Ronald Reagan is again to be nominated for the November presidential elections. Without a doubt, in his recent remarks he has shown the true face of his foreign policy concept, which we shall talk about in the following commentary:

It would appear that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has been in a joking mood lately. Apparently he enjoyed the great stir caused by his recent alleged joke about bombing the Soviet Union, since he has now ascribed further telling remarks to his own infamous account. The fact is that at the end of last week he totally frustrated the exhaustive efforts of the U.S. State Department whose representatives attempted to claim that the Soviet Union misinterpreted Reagan's words. On the contrary, the President himself repeated the tasteless joke during his meeting with Chairman of the World Jewish Congress Edgar Bronfman. When leaving for his cabinet meeting, he smilingly declared that he did not intend to bomb the Soviet Union within the next 5 minutes. This did not seem to satisfy Reagan. Last Friday he made a speech to a group of Polish-Americans and acted the role of historian who would like to reassess the results of World War II. In language lacking fastidious, he attacked the Yalta conference attended by the highest representatives of the Soviet Union, Britain, and the United States in February 1945, declaring that the Yalta agreement did not allegedly signify the United States' agreement to the division of the European continent into spheres of influence, and for this reason, he also could not agree with the present development in central and Eastern Europe, where in Reagan's view, the situation ought to change by the holding of so-called free democratic elections. And as an actual sacrificial lamb, President Reagan chose Poland, which requires help, and did this by releasing $10 million in assistance to Polish farmers. Nothing was said, however, about the recent U.S. policy of sanctions and boycott against Poland.

Thus, this is how the present American President introduced himself both to the American and world public at the end of last week, shortly before the start of the Republican convention in Dallas. He has thus confirmed that the recent "joke" was not slip of the tongue, but a rather unequivocal expression of Reagan's stand on today's strained East-West relations. The fact that the White House does not regard such views as anything extraordinary has in the end been quite succinctly confirmed by Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, who described Reagan's remark about the bombing of the Soviet Union as a neglibible affair. He even said that apparently nothing of greater importance had happened that day, since such words made frontpage news. Surely in the Texas seat of American millionaires, where Reagan's supporters and admirers are gathering today, similar remarks are merely regarded as a negligible affair.

The view is different, however, among all rationally thinking people in Europe, the United States, and other parts of the world. In fact, it absolutely clear to them that Reagan's liking for tasteless jokes is nothing but a new and dangerous anti-Soviet campaign aimed at upsetting the East-West dialogue. This is clearly confirmed by his very efforts, to question the role played by the Soviet Union in World War II, to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland, and to incite dangerous revanchist tendencies in Western Europe. The question thus quite doggedly arises in this connection: If President Reagan passes off similar remarks as mere jokes and quirks of the moment, what should the world expect from him in a real crisis situation?

CHNOUPEK VISITS DENMARK, DISCUSSES DETENTE

Talks With Foreign Minister

AU201230 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Aug 84 pp 1,7

[Text] Copenhagen, 15 Aug (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Copenhagan on Wednesday [15 Aug] for an official visit to the Kingdom of Denmark. At Kastrup Airport, he and members of his entourage were greeted by Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Danish minister of foreign affairs, other officials of the ministry, and Alojz Kusalik and Hans Jespersen, ambassadors of the two countries.

After the arrival by air, Czechoslovak-Danish talks opened in the Minstry of Foreign Affairs building. The talks focused on bilateral relations and current problems of international developments, especially in Europe.

The two ministers exchanged views on the present level of Czechoslovak-Danish relations and agreed that they contribute to strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in Europe. They appraised the importance of political dialogue between representatives of the two countries and noted with satisfaction the existence of goodwill to further continue and promote this dialogue.

The two ministers paid particular attention to the prospects of economic cooperation and noted some possibilities for deepening this cooperation to the benefit of both sides. They agreed that, in spite of a number of successes in this area, this cooperation has so far not corresponded to the economic potentials of these two industrially advanced countries. They expressed the conviction that the long-term program of economic, industrial, and technological cooperation, to be signed in the near future, will represent an important step toward its further intensification. This program should primarily manifest itself in development of some higher forms of cooperation, such as production sharing, research and development, and in third markets. They also discussed a number of specific proposals for enriching the mutual exchange of cultural values.

They confirmed the will of the two sides to continue to seek effective ways of forestalling political-military confrontations and stressed that the revival of the process of international detente assumes extrarordinary importance in the present complex international situation.

The two ministers noted that despite differing standpoints on some key problems of international life and the ways of improving it, especially regarding the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, there exist prerequisites for a joint search for ways of consolidating world peace and international security and for equal international cooperation.

The talks were held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. At their conclusion, B. Chnoupek invited U. Ellemann-Jensen to pay a visit to the CSSR.

Speaks at Dinner

LD152235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Danish minister of foreign affairs, today gave a dinner in Copenhagen in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

In his speech, Bohuslav Chnoupek praised the positive character and improving relations between the CSSR and Denmark, which are manifesting themselves in the economic sphere in particular, which is good for the considerable unused reserves. He also positively evaluated the development of cultural contacts originating from rich historical traditions. During the talks, we agreed, the Czechoslovak minister said, that there is no task more important than the averting of the threat of war, in particular nuclear war, ending the arms race, preserving world peace, and contributing to the enhancement of the process of international detente. However, it is impossible to enliven a constructive dialogue between East and West on top of mountains of nuclear missiles. Their deployment in certain countries of Western Europe certainly did not contribute to enhanced general security, but on the contrary reduced it. Such a path does not and will not lead anywhere. The solution can only be found through honest and practical dialogue on key issues for preserving and strengthening peace. In conclusion, Minister Chnoupek recalled the principled stand of the CSSR on banning chemical weapons at the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe and in the course of the Stockholm conference. In this context, he particularly emphasized the importance of the socialist countries' proposals on an agreement on the mutual nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

In his speech, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Danish minister of foreign affairs, pointed to the deep historical roots of social and cultural relations between the two countries and their importnace in renewing international trust in the current complicated world situation. He also recalled the well known stand of NATO member-states, but also added that Denmark carefully noted the positive signals of the Warsaw Pact member-states. He expressed the conviction that Denmark and the CSSR could contribute to the solution of current problems, to enlivening the process of detente, and toward a change in the current atmosphere of confrontation to an atmosphere of trust and dialogue.

Meets Parliament President

LD171505 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Denmark -- On the final day of his official visit to Denmark, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, today met Sven Jakobsen, president of the Danish Parliament, in Copenhagen. During their talk, they stressed the important role played by constructive parliamentary contacts in the traditionally multifaceted relations between the two countries. They noted with satisfaction that they manifest themselves not only on many levels within the Inter-Parliamentary Union, but also on the level of bilateral relations, a level which has been substantially enhanced of late as a result of the efforts of both sides. They voiced an interest in the continuation of this positive cooperation. The two representatives also exchanged views on some aspects of the current international situation and on ways of overcoming their current dangerous stage in the interests of strengthening peace and international security. Afterwards, Minister Chnoupek visited the town of Ringsted, where the Czech Princess Marketo Darhomira of the House of Premysl is buried. As Queen Dagmar, she had carved her name in Danish history in the 13th century.

Comments on Talks

LD171901 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned home today from his official visit to the Kingdom of Denmark. Following his arrival at Prague airport our editor Zdenek Jelines asked him to briefly assess his visit:

[Begin recording] [Jelines] Comrade minister: During your 3-day visit to Denmark, you held talks with your Danish counterpart, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, and you also met Prime Minister Poul Schluter. What are the results of all these talks?

[Chnoupek] It can be said that the results of my visit make a Czechoslovak contribution to the efforts of socialist countries in behalf of peace, the reduction of threat, primarily the nuclear threat, a return to the policy of detente and disarmament. We conducted open, very matter-of-fact and very meaningful talks with my Danish counterpart, the foreign minister. We had the opportunity to clearly convey our views, to say that the West's call for a dialogue is really knocking on an open door because the socialist countries have always advocated dialogue, an exchange of views, but naturally on the basis of honest talks, on the basis of principles of equality and equal security. I personally have a good feeling, a good impression that our Danish hosts understood our words. We also spoke extensively about the development of bilateral relations.

Maybe I ought to add that this is not the very beginning of our relations with Denmark. On the contrary, our relations are very widely developed in all areas, and in any case the results of the visit and conclusions reached mean another strong step forward, above all in the political sphere, where a great exchange of visits is soon to take place at the government level via various lines. My counterpart has accepted an invitation to visit the CSSR, and I also had the opportunity to convey an invitation to visit to the Danish prime minister, which was accepted.

With regard to economic relations, my colleague, Comrade Minister Urban, will soon sign a long-term program in Denmark for economic, industrial, and technical cooperation that will create a framework for further active developments in this sphere. We might also state that relations are good, especially in the cultural field. Czechoslovak art, visual art, music, and our artists are very well-known, very popular, and very much in demand in Denmark, and that pleases us.

We also discussed the possibility of covering other areas with agreements, and I believe that in a relatively short time these agreements would help to enhance all other areas of our reciprocal cooperation, which is what we desire and which is in keeping with our long-term policy. [end recording]

CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED ON CONTINUING TIES WITH FRG

PM211117 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Aug 84 p 4

[Interview with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek by Michael Kuttner: "Czechoslovakia: We Will Continue the Dialogue With West Germany"]

[Text] Czechoslovakia is interested in continuing the dialogue with West Germany, even though it agrees with the Soviet attacks on the Federal Republic's policy toward the GDR.

This was stressed by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in an interview with BERLINGSKE TIDENDE. Chnoupek, who has been his country's foreign minister since 1971 and is therefore surpassed only by the Soviet Union's Andrey Gromyko as Europe's longest-serving foreign ministry chief, paid an official visit to Denmark last week. He did not want a direct meeting with a BERLINGSKE TIDENDE reporter -- lack of time was given as the reason -- but agreed to answer a series of written questions. The answers were delivered through an interpreter by the Czechoslovak Embassy late Friday evening [17 August] after Chnoupek had left for Prague.

Czechoslovakia has played, perhaps involuntarily, an important role in the last few weeks' exchange of views between the Soviet Union and the GDR. In connection with East German leader Erich Honecker's planned visit to Bonn in the fall, Moscow has let it be clearly known that it is not happy about the increasingly intimate relations between the two Germanies.

Bohusalv Chnoupek was in Bonn only last month, invited by his West German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher. In the light of this and because of Czechoslovakia's geographical position in the center of Europe, we asked Chnoupek about his country's approach to the German-German question.

"There is every possible reason to continue and develop the cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the FRG," he said. "And this is entirely in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act."

Some 39 years after the end of World War II, it is clear that Czechoslovakia still does not consider its relations with West Germany to have been normalized.

"We consider that this normalization is a long process," the foreign minister said.

A Czechoslovak official told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that this "declaration of continuity" is considered particularly important.

However, Bohuslav Chnoupek clearly does not want to give the impression that West Germany pursues a faultless policy across the board: "The deployment of the new medium-range missiles near our territory is one of the worrying tendencies in West Germany," he said.

"It is worrying to be a witness to the increasing revanchism, which is nothing less than the expression of a desire to alter the map. I am thinking for example of the WEU, which now makes it possible for the Federal Republic to manufacture long-range missiles and strategic bombers -- completely in conflict with the allies' agreement after World War II that West Germany not be allowed to produce such weapons without allied consultations."

"During my visit to Bonn, I was assured by the coalition government of continuity in all fields. That is something which I consider most positive," Chnoupek stressed.

"We reached agreement with the West Germans to continue this dialogue at an even higher level, that is, at a level above that of foreign minister," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

This could be a hint of a forthcoming visit to Prague by the West German president. Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak visited Bonn in 1977.

ATTEMPT TO MERGE CATHOLIC, USSR CHURCHES VIEWED

AU211005 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18/19 Aug 84 p 1

["Editorial Report": "Prague's Effort To Split Catholics Failed"]

[Text] Prague/ Vienna -- Rome's supremacy over the Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia will remain in effect in the future as well. In statements unique in church policy, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek and Bishop Jozef Feranec last week fought off attempts to alienate CSSR Catholics from Rome and to split the clergy.

Despite more court trials and police actions against "subversive Catholics," Prague permitted the printing of the position of the bishops on a "question as to what stance we adopt concerning the problem of whether a union of the Catholic Church in the USSR with the Russian Orthodox Church is thinkable."

As no word may be published in the church papers of the CSSR that has not been censured, the most recent church policy development is being assessed in Catholic quarters as the outcome of a struggle among different trends in the CPCZ. Last March a high-ranking delegation of officials conveyed an invitation to Bishop Feranec to visit the Russian Orthodox patriarch in Moscow. Feranec subsequently traveled to the Soviet capital.

Little by little it transpired that the bishop was confronted there with "reflections" on a disengagement of the CSSR Catholic Church from Rome, and on the proclamation of a national church.

In June, the CPCZ officially endorsed these "proposals." Subsequently, the Catholic Church also responded in public in order to counteract the unrest among priests and believers. Because at first Cardinal Tomasek was not informed of Feranec's trip to Moscow, the bishops tried to demonstrate that they would not allow themselves to be played off one against another. The decisive circles of the CPCZ permitted this response, thus clearly dissociating themselves from the church policy intentions of the group that had initiated the Moscow meeting in March. At the same time, Prague continues its stiff course against Catholic intellectuals and artists. Two students and a worker charged with smuggling religious books will soon stand trial. Dramatist Vaclav Havel was interrogated again by police on Thursday, and it is uncertain whether he is free now or not.

HONECKER GREETS HUSAK ON FLIGHT TO ROMANIA

LD220212 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent a telegram of greetings to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, while flying over the territory of the CSSR aboard the plane taking him to Romania.

KEMPNY-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA

LD212045 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] A party-state delegation headed by Comrade Josef Kempny left Prague by air for Bucharest today to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culminatio of the national liberation movement and the overthrow of Nazi rule in Romania. Seeing off the delegation at Ruzyne Airport were Comrade Josef Haman and other representatives.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO AFGHANISTAN

AU201146 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 17 Aug (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the declaration of Afghanistan's independence.

The telegram points to the long-standing and heroic struggle of the Afghan people for national freedom and independence and highlights the results being achieved under the party's leadership in strengthening and defending the revolutionary gains. It expresses appreciation for the contribution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the anti-imperialist struggle for peace and progress in the world and for the efforts of the Afghan Government to establish relations of trust and equal cooperation among states in the region.

In conclusion, the telegram voices the conviction that Czechoslovak-Afghan relations and fruitful cooperation between the two parties and countries will continue to develop successfully. On the same occasion, CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated his Afghan counterpart, Shah Mohammad Dost.

JAKES ARTICLE ON ECONOMY APPEARS IN PRAVDA

For an article by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes regarding Czechoslovakia's planned economic development appearing in PRAVDA's 14 August First Edition, see page F 2 of the 21 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

LENART, COLOTKA RECEIVE CUBAN ENVOY -- Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, received Guillermo Arrastia Fundora, the Cuban consul general in Bratislava today, in connection with the end of his tour of duty in the CSSR. The Cuban consul general also paid a farewell visit to Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier. Both representatives appreciated the contribution made by Guillermo Arrastia Fundora to the development of friendly relations between our two nations and the deepening of all-round Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 13 Aug 84 LD]

COOPERATION WITH SRV -- A credit agreement has been signed in Prague on economic cooperation between the CSSR and Vietnam for 1984-1989. The CSSR will take part in supplying equipment, constructing small hydraulic power stations, updating machine-building enterprises, and supplying vehicles, machinery and equipment for coal mining. [Text] [Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 10 Aug 84 LD]

CPCZ OFFICIAL RAZUS DIES -- Comrade Milan Razus, member of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, whose membership of the party dates from before the war, has died suddenly at the age of 62. He was a member of the CPCZ since 1938, and took an active part in the Slovak National Uprising, for which he was imprisoned until the end of World War II. He was a member of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission since 1970. In return for his active and devoted work in party and public positions, he was awarded the Victorious February Order, the Order of Labor twice, the Order of 25 February, the Order of the Slovak National Uprising, and other state distinctions. In the passing of Comrade Milan Razus, the CPCZ loses a devoted, honest and committed member. [Excerpts] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Aug 84 LD]

IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE -- An ideological conference on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising, organized by the CSSR Civil Defense Staff, began in the Klement Gottwald Military Political Academy in Bratislava today. The main paper on the legacy of the uprising for the building and defense of advanced socialism in our homeland was delivered by Lieutenant General Josef Marusak, deputy minister of national defense and chief of civil defense. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 14 Aug 84 LD]

REAGAN VIEW OF YALTA COULD DISRUPT POSTWAR ORDER

AU220949 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 21 Aug 84 p 5

[Hartmut Kohlmetz commentary: "Attacks Against Yalta"]

[Text] Two statements by U.S. President Reagan have caused concern among the world public in recent days. First, there was the revealing "joke" that he has signed a law on the "elimination [Ausloeschung] of Russia" and ordered the immediate bombing of the Soviet Union; and second, his statements from the past weekend that he will "not accept" the agreements of the anti-Hitler coalition of Yalta.

As is known, the foundation of the European postwar order was laid in Yalta nearly 40 years ago. On this foundation rests the European treaty system (treaties of Moscow, Warsaw, and Prague; the Basic Treaty between the GDR and FRG; and the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin) that was completed at the beginning of the seventies and that established the postwar borders and implemented the change from cold war to detente.

Therefore, Washington's attacks against the Yalta agreements, which have now been joined by the U.S. President, signify more than the shaking of an agreement concluded nearly 4 decades ago that has already entered into history. The total collapse of the European postwar order is being sought. To state it even more clearly: Socialism's right to exist as a world system is disputed.

This is the implicit connection between the two statements of the U.S. President. He will "not accept" Yalta, he will "not accept" socialism, he would much rather bomb it out of existence. However illusionary and anachronistic such wishful thinking may be, it must be taken seriously, because in this century the shaking of the status quo has twice resulted in the catastrophe of a world war.

TALKS WITH FRG ON LEGAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT

LD211426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1146 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn, 21 Aug (ADN) -- Further negotiations took place in Bonn Tuesday between the GDR and FRG on the regulation by agreement of legal assistance. The delegations were headed by Dr Hans Ranke, secretary of state in the GDR Ministry of Justice, and Dr Klaus Kinkel, secretary of state in the FRG Federal Ministry of Justice.

FRG JUDICIARY HALTS TRIAL AGAINST ESCAPEE

AU201401 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18/19 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] Hamburg (ADN) -- According to DPA, the Hamburg Court of General Sessions halted the trial against Frank Weissgerber, who committed robbery and murder, and set the accused free on Friday. The accused robbed, attacked, and murdered 24-year-old Ingolf Hauser from Voelpke, Oschersleben Kreis, on 8 October 1982, with an accomplice who has been sentenced to life imprisonment in the GDR. Weissgerber escaped to the FRG after committing the criminal act.

RADIO COMMENT ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA

DW211028 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Malte Splettsoesser Sunday Economic Review]

[Text] A pleasant Sunday, dear listeners. There are several ways for a GDR [word indistinct] for an economic review from the Austrian capital [words indistinct] apart from dealing with questions of the domestic development of the Austrian economy, which here -- in this way one could briefly summarize the views of the Austrian media -- are approached with subdued cautious optimism. This week Guenther Mittag met with Austrian Austrian Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz and Rudolf Sallinger, president of the Federal Chamber of Industry, which represents more than 200,000 Austrian firms of all sizes. A great number of Vienna-based firms are preparing to participate in the Leipzig fall fair. Some will go for the first time, such as the Zuckermann Machine Factory of Vienna, while others, such as the Linz Chemicals Company, Austria's largest such firm, attend regularly.

I had an interesting and extensive discussion with the chairman of the Linz Company's Board of Directors, Dr Kirchweger. As he told me, the Linz Chemicals Company entertains very, very good economic relations with all CEMA states. The Leipzig fall fair is of special importance to his company, which exports about three-quarters of its products, he says. According to Kirchweger, one simply has to be represented in Leipzig, since it is a place to discuss economic and commercial relations. Moreover, one meets people from all over the world, including the GDR of course, but also from all other CEMA states and the West. Leipzig truly is a bridge linking East and West in the sphere of economic relations.

Austria, which exports about 40 percent of its gross national product, has always worked for such economic relations based upon equal status and mutual advantage. This holds true at a time when the country no longer remains unaffected by the profound lasting crisis in the West, to which Austria has strong economic ties. Therefore, from an Austrian viewpoint, stable, and long-term economic relations with the CEMA countries are becoming increasingly important. Thus, when one considers these views and basic positions, it is understandable that Austria reacted so strongly to Washington's recent attempts at interference.

Austria has always spoken out against any economic boycott, Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc stressed in WIENER ZEITUNG in response to attacks from the United States against his country's trade with CEMA states. Such measures are not suitable political instruments, he said. Chairman of the Austrian Communist Party Franz Muhri issued a press statement attacking increased attempts to include neutral Austria in the U.S. policy of confrontation against the socialist states by using the pretext of preventing the transfer of technology to hamper Austria's economic ties with socialist states. Muhri stated that expanded relations not only secure numerous jobs in his country, but also comply with the Helsinki accords, which the United States also signed.

By the way, Austrian specialists estimate that foreign trade with CEMA countries secures more than 150,000 jobs. Given the fact that these estimates are a good 2 years old, and precisely this part of Austria's foreign trade has expanded further, this estimate certainly would be considerably higher today.

Austria's main trading partner among the CEMA countries is the Soviet Union. Foreign trade turnover has tripled between the two countries in the last decade. Just 2 days ago the Soviet Union and the Sankt Poelten Machine Factory agreed on a 400 million schilling contract. Since the trade volume between Austria and the GDR has doubled since 1970, the GDR is now Austria's second largest trading partner among CEMA countries.

Thursday in Vienna, Austrian Chancellor Sinowatz and Guenter Mittag praised the high level of economic cooperation between the two countries and described them as active contributors to realizing the policy of coexistence.

It is precisely these ideas which the Austrian media have taken up. Radio and television covered Erich Honecker's latest interview and stressed the GDR's commitment to peace as underlined by him. Erich Honecker stated during the interview that the struggle for peaceful coexistence implied the further development of the policy of active dialogue with those forces demonstrating an understanding on behalf of securing peace.

"The GDR Emphasizes the Necessity of the East-West Dialogue," was the WIENER ZEITUNG headline to an article referring to the meeting between Guenter Mittag and Chancellor Sinowatz, emphasizing that both sides view economic cooperation as actively contributing to the realization of the policy of peaceful coexistence. During the extensive exchange of views, Guenter Mittag explained the GDR position to actively work for maintaining peace on the basis of the resolutions adopted jointly by the Warsaw Pact countries in Prague, at the meeting in Moscow in June last year, and at the Moscow CEMA summit meeting in June of this year.

Dr Fred Sinowatz reaffirmed that the most important task of all states must be to safeguard peace, and therefore to promote those initiatives that lead to reduced tensions. In this context, the Austrian politician particularly stressed the significance of continously developing economic cooperation as part of overall good-neighborly relations. These relations have in fact developed in a highly stable and dynamic manner.

In this respect, the state visits of Erich Honecker to Austria and President Dr Rudolf Korchschlaeger to the GDR have given strong impulses to the two countries' mutual relations and created a favorable basis for their further enhancement, Austrian quarters emphasize time and again. This applies to the volume, which I discussed earlier, and to other aspects.

Thus, the president of Austria's Chamber of Industry, Rudolf Sallinger, stressed with special satisfaction during his meeting with Guenter Mittag Thursday that the structure of Austria's economy is being fully considered in the GDR's trade with his country. GDR economic relations with Austria do not involve only relations with Voet Alpine or the Linz Chemical Company, meaning large enterprises. They also involve many small and medium-size enterprises.

About 2,500 Austrian companies have been included in the GDR's foreign trade with the Republic of Austria. I would like to emphasize another aspect which shows the growing quality of relations. Three months ago, the joint commission for fulfillment of the agreement between the Governments of the GDR and the Republic of Austria on scientific-technical cooperation agreed on a joint working program for 1984 to 1986 which provides for concrete measures to enhance cooperation in key areas of science and technology with more than 60 research institutes of both countries participating.

Director General Dr Kirchweger of the Linz Chemical Company told me the high level of mutual relations was never a one-way street, but is based on mutual trust and respect. It is a very solid basis for looking beyond mutual goods exchange into the possible division-of-labor cooperation in the fields of production development to score greater effects for both sides, including joint ventures in third markets. The Leipzig fair offers the best opportunities, particularly for talks on such subjects. By the way, the Federal Chamber of Industry, has taken charge of Austria's official participation in the fair for the 65th time. Its president, Rudolf Sallinger, told me that he would be in Leipzig again. Naturally, for lack of time, he cannot afford to visit every international fair in the world in which Austria's economy participates, even though the Federal Chamber feels especially committed to the promotion of foreign trade. If he did that he would always be traveling. However, twice a year he makes certain he is in Leipzig, for this is where the whole world meets.

DDR-VERKEHR CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL TV TREATIES

LD211113 Hamburg DPA in German 0949 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Aug (DPA) -- In connection with the future direct reception of satellite television transmissions, the semiofficial East Berlin journal DDR-VERKEHR has called for a "new international information order." State supervision of foreign information sources on one's own territory is part of "the state's internal competence" and is its exclusive responsibility, the paper writes, according to Information Bureau West (IWE) on Tuesday [21 August].

The development of international information and communication relations necessitates more extensive safeguards on state sovereignty as well as relevant international treaties. Such treaties, which correspond to the principles of peaceful coexistence, are necessary because for physical-technical reasons, "information sovereignty" safeguarded at the borders, such as customs control, is impossible.

HONECKER, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR ROMANIA

LD211345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman went to Bucharest on Tuesday [21 August] at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and Socialist Republic of Romania president, to take part in the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the revolution of the social and national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation of Romania. He is accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer and chief of the Chancery of the Chairman of the State Council, Frank-Joachim Herrmann.

Erich Honecker was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Politburo members of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Erich Mielke, and Guenter Mittag; Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the state Council; and Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the GDR, Gheorghe Caranfil, was also present.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO KARMAL ON ANNIVERSARY

AU201323 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18/19 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman has sent the following telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]:

On the 65th anniversary of your national independence, I am particularly pleased to convey to you, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and the people of the DRA, fraternal greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the people of the GDR, and on my own behalf.

I am certain that the efforts undertaken after the victorious April revolution by the Afghan patriots under the leadership of the PDPA to strengthen the people's power and defend the national-democratic revolution will continue to be successful.

In the struggle of the Afghan people to build a new life and in warding off counter-revolutionary maneuvers, the GDR will be solidly at the side of the DRA.

I note with pleasure that the friendly relations between our parties, peoples, and states have developed dynamically in many fields of social life. Be assured that the GDR will continue to make its contribution to shaping the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation of 21 May 1982 in order to develop and deepen the close relations on this positive basis to the benefit of the peoples of both states and in the interest of preserving world peace.

I wish you, dear Comrade Babrak Karmal, new successes in your responsible work to the benefit of the Afghan people, creative vigor, and personal well-being.

On the same occasion, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent most cordial congratulations to Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA.

HAEBER MEETS PCI DIRECTORATE MEMBER FROM SICILY

LD211908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Aug (ADN) -- Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, underlined solidarity and alliance with the Italian Communist Party [PCI] and the struggle of the Italian Communists at a friendly meeting with Luigi Colajanni, member of the PCI Directorate and regional secretary for Sicily. The meeting was held in Berlin on Tuesday. The talk centered on current issues in the struggle for the preservation of peace, and the need for a switch to disarmament and detente.

Haeber and Colajanni were in agreement that in the dangerously aggravated international situation, the joint work of the Communists and all forces interested in the maintenance of peace is a paramount task in preventing mankind from slipping into a nuclear catastrophe. The GDR is working with all its strength for the implementation of the Peace Program of the USSR and the other socialist states, Haeber stressed. The period leading up to the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR is filled with creative activities. The people have profound confidence in the party's course as adopted at the 10th SED Congress and implemented in convincing unity of word and deed, Haeber said.

Confidence in the policy for the welfare of the people and the active preservation of peace is a decisive factor in ensuring that the GDR, in close militant community with the USSR and the other socialist states, is equal to the tasks of the present. The conviction that the party and state leadership is undertaking everything possible to safeguard peace and improve the situation in view of the danger brought about by the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and NATO has proved to be a great stimulus for the political and economic strengthening of socialism and for its military protection.

Luigi Colajanni praised the impressive results of socialism in the GDR, of which he found convincing evidence during his stay, and welcomed the GDR's active work for political dialogue in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. He explained the struggle of the Italian Communists for the preservation of peace, the upholding and defense of democratic rights and the social interests of the Italian working people. He underlined that the PCI devotes primary importance to the struggle against the stationing of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Sicily and supports the dismantling of all nuclear systems. The two politicians spoke in favor of expanding and deepening the traditional fraternal cooperation between the SED and the PCI.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING ENVOY TO INDIA -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has stated her interest in deepening cooperation with the GDR in trade, science, and culture. In Delhi today, she received Ambassador Heinz Birsh for his farewell visit. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of friendly relations and emphasized that the GDR and India will continue to work to preserve world peace and stop the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 21 Aug 84 LD]

CONGRATULATIONS TO PROTESTANT BISHOP -- During an exchange of views, Juergen Hass, deputy chairman of the Rostock Bezirk Council, extended the most cordial congratulations to Dr Horst Gienke, bishop of the Evangelical Land Church in Greifswald, on his election as a member of the Executive Committee of the Lutheran World Federation. Juergen Hass gave an account of the bezirk's citizens' activities in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. Bishop Dr Gienke expressed appreciation for the GDR policy aimed at understanding among peoples and the preservation of peace, and expressed the unreserved commitment of the Christian citizens to prevent a war from ever again emanating from German soil. Joint acknowledgement was made of the conscious engagement of those Christians who, as GDR citizens, are responsibly coming out for peace. In the further course of the talks, concerns of the church leadership connected with the planned June 1985 congress of the Greifswald Land Church were discussed. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

CARDIOVASCULAR DIAGNOSTICS AID -- A research team at the Rossendorf Central Institute for Nuclear Research has developed a new radiopharmacon for the diagnosis of cardiovascular disturbances. The radioactive substance, which allows the early discovery of deficiencies in the blood supply to the myocardium, represents no burden to the patient as it merely requires an intravenous injection. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 20 Aug 84 DW]

LEADERS ADDRESS CONSTITUTION DAY RALLIES

Sarlos in Gyongyos

AU211053 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Aug 84 p 3

[MTI report on Istvan Sarlos speech at Constitution Day rally in Gyongyos, on 17 August: "There Is Need for Disciplined Work and Development of Community Spirit for Advancement"]

[Text] A Constitution Day rally and the Feast of New Bread were held in Gyongyos, on Friday, 17 August. Among the 6,000 participants at the festivities, in addition to the inhabitants of Gyongyos celebrating the anniversary of 650 years of existence, were the representatives of neighboring villages, industrial settlements, and the party and government leaders of Heves and Gyongyos Counties.

After the playing of the anthem, Alajos Barta, first secretary of the Heves County MSZMP Committee, greeted the participants. Then Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke.

"The day of 20 August urges us to speak about our historical past and the heritage left to us by the previous generations. We must use this opportunity to draw the necessary conclusions for the generations currently shaping history," Istvan Sarlos said in introduction, and then continued:

"The historical experiences of the Hungarian people attest: There is enough power and ability in us Hungarians to overcome difficulties. In our past, there were frequent, tragic events that fatally endangered our homeland's existence. From among our contemporaries of that time, many expected that we would disappear from the stage of history for good. However, it was not they who were right, but those who, aware of the dangers, urged solidarity, and that we begin again after failures. Today our country is playing a more important role in the world that in its important historical periods.

"Beside the dangerous situations of the past, our current economic and social problems shrink into insignificance. Our advantage over the past is that our present tasks, which appear difficult, are the consequences of a conscious endeavor to not be content with achievements made thus far. In order to advance, it is necessary to get rid of our mistakes, which increase the weight of our problems. In order to defeat them, we need disciplined work, modern thinking, and the development of the community spirit.

"It is our responsibility to respect and appreciate each other in conformity with our human nature, and to strengthen solidarity between the strata and individuals of society. This was frequently absent in the past. It was absent because there was a great conflict of interest concerning political, economic, and cultural issues between the leading strata of the country and the population.

"Today, in the era of socialism under construction, we are striving that the interests of one social group assert themselves in such a way that they do not harm the justified interests of the others. We are striving for everyone to understand the importance of the others' social activity, and to develop the practice of mutual aid. We are also striving for the increasing general education level to enhance today's revolutionism: the readiness and ability for quick recognition and practical utilization of new possibilities in all walks of life.

"We have been living in the heart of Europe for more than 1,000 years; our country has always been in the crossroads of movements of different directions," Sarlos continued. "This is also the reason that our history has been restless, so to speak. However, this state of things has also proved to us that we cannot and must not be alone. We need friends and allies both for better and for worse. We have the right to walk erect in the world; the sons of our people have always been present wherever the freedom or the independence of nations and countries was at issue. We received the same help ourselves, too. We know well that history is life's master. If we can, let us follow its warning: to strive to have many friends and allies beyond our borders, too.

"Our domestic experiences show that we have friends and allies not only among people with an identical political outlook, but also among peoples with a different political outlook but who share our opinion on questions affecting the future of mankind -- that is, peace and our country's fate. The countries that with us constitute the socialist community are our natural allies in international life. Agreement and readiness for close cooperation stimulate the economic and cultural development of every interested country and enable the steady and mutual exchange of experiences.

"It is necessary to maintain and develop international contacts in the present, crisis-ridden world because mankind can only feel secure if the agreement on decisive political and economic issues of governments and peoples of countries with different social systems becomes a matter of course in daily politics. "Today we are still a long way from a calm situation, but this goal must be achieved, and we will achieve it.

"Nowadays, when we are talking about the upcoming 40th anniversary of our liberation, we must also mention that in the dangerous situation that emerged after 1939, an international antifascist solidarity developed, even if slowly and with difficulty. This played a determining role in World War II ending with the victory of mankind over barbarism. We speak with appreciation and gratitude of those who, in this human-testing period, remained human and led the cause of mankind and peace of victory in tough battles. Even if the role of the Soviet Union and existing socialism was such that it took the lion's share in this struggle, it is enough to understand the interest and respect toward it and the new worldwide society.

"The 13th party congress will be held in the year of the 40th anniversary of our liberation. We have become accustomed to the fact that our congresses are not confined only to discussions and exchanges of views, but provide a good opportunity for analyses and elaboration of the road leading to the future.

"The aim of the analysis now is to determine whether the guidelines of the 12th congress were correct and whether everybody always did all that his responsibility toward society required him to. The "everybody" here refers, first of all, to institutions, organs, and political and other forces. It is up to the congress to pass judgement. In order, however, that this supreme party forum form a genuine opinion and decision, it is necessary for our people in the coming months to voice their opinion concerning the past and the future, good and bad experiences, and their expectations of the future. In this way, the congress can become an expression of the will of the entire Hungarian society, and the shaping of our future," Istvan Sarlos said in conclusion.

After the festive speech by the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Sandor Frecska, chairman of the Szoloskert Production Cooperative of Nagyred, gave Istvan Sarlos a loaf of bread baked from new wheat. The rally ended with the program of artistic ensembles.

Marjai in Miskolc

LD181434 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Report by Peter Juhasz on Constitution Day mass rally held in Miskolc]

[Excerpt] The speaker at the mass rally in Miskolc was Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, who first recalled that for 39 years we have celebrated the Feast of New Bread amid calm conditions. He then recalled the founder of our state, King Stephen, and continued:

[Begin Marjai recording] We must find new solutions to problems arising in the course of our social and economic development, ridding ourselves of outdated or ineffective methods. The earlier efforts, the once familiar methods, are no longer sufficient to implement structural changes urgently required by industry and party by agriculture as well; to create conditions of lasting and balanced growth; to increase the proportion of competitive production. These are needed so that enterprise leadership can make rapid decisions in accordance with market demands, and our technological development can speed up and promote dynamic, long-term development of advancing branches of the economy.

In our economic construction work this year a favorable development can also be seen. The data so far render it probable that economic growth will exceed the prescribed plan in 1984. This is favorable. The economy's internal conditions, however, are not strengthening in proportion to this, because the domestic consumption of the national income will be greater than planned. We consider it favorable that the excess performance has first and foremost increased our exports. Industrial ruble-accounted exports have grown especially fast. Since the beginning of this year we have fulfilled our commitments to the socialist countries better than last year. In convertible currency relations, our exports' performance will be largely at last year's level.

It is (?heartening) for us that after the drought of last year, and in spite of the consequences of weather which was not the most favorable this year, the prospects of agricultural yields are favorable.

Dear comrades, as in former years, this year one of the basic requirements of our national economic plan has again been that there should be an appropriate difference between the growth of the national income and domestic consumption. This difference provides for improving the foreign economic balance to the necessary degree, or simply put: for the repayment of our debts. Although the rate of economic growth will foreseeably exceed the planned estimate, at the same time the signs until now indicate that the final domestic consumption -- including the population income, the population consumption, and to a smaller degree, investment payments -- will exceed that prescribed. Partly because of this and partly because of the more unfavorable market conditions -- or as we now say in the well-known jargon, because of the deterioration of the terms of trade to a greater extent than planned or imagined -- the national economy's export surplus will foreseeably come near to but will not reach the plan's prescribed level. Above all, we must caution that business activity which lays lasting foundations for balanced and effective economic growth will only unfold slowly; the transformation of the production structure is relatively slow and is not always in a desirable direction. Here and there we also find quality deterioration; work productivity still is not improving to the necessary degree. These signs indicate the weakness of our work.

Realization of the objectives formulated in the annual national economic plan in the remaining part of the year demands still further very consistent, very energetic, and self-sacrificing work. [end recording]

Pozsgay in Mosonmagyarovar

LD200719 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI) -- A Constitution Day rally and the Feast of New Bread was held Sunday at Mosonmagyarovar. The speaker at the rally was Imre Pozsgay, secretary-general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. Imre Pozsgay pointed out that August 20 is an outstanding day of national unity based on the People's Front policy in Hungary. It expresses the cooperation of the allied working classes, strata, social groups, people of differing origin and world outlook, communities of differing interests.

"We have never in the past quarter of a century proclaimed that our political institutions have attained their final and perfect form. What we said was that by the consistent application of a humanistic policy, we have realized the widest national unity of our history on the foundations of the most progressive social structure of our age, in which general consensus is the moving force of progress. But we did not say, and cannot say today, that we live under idyllic conditions. On the contrary, consensus was given credit by the fact that we did not conceal our contradictions and problems from the world.

"The saying that the best economic policy is the policy of good management of people is especially true today. Now, when we begin the development of our economic management and the further democratization of the economic conditions with new impetus, we have to see that the key to solving our economic and production problems lies in society, in the people, in the more incentive working conditions rather than in the management of objects and things. Our people will continue to support a policy which assures the evolution of the dormant creative forces, or ones hindered in their progress, a policy which achieves that we come out of the economic crisis afflicting so many countries of the world in a renewed manner instead of with defeat. Solving this task faces our party, which preparing for its 13th congress and true to the main line of its policy, wishes to answer the challenges of the world and our internal contradictions in an initiative way."

According to the speaker, "the standard of patriotism can only be what we do for safeguarding and strengthening socialist national unity. Democracy must also be developed to promote unity. Democracy implies have a say, participation and making decisions, but it infers a responsible citizen familiar with his interests, one who can represent them free of prejudice. In other words, development and education of mind is also necessary for democracy."

"On Constitution Day we primarily think of the fact that the alliance and cooperation of the working classes and strata, the mutual understanding between believers and non-believers, the free assertion possibility of the nationalities living in our country has been incorporated into the foundations of our system. This cooperation and alliance has to be safeguarded and newly established in the daily changing situation, with the continuous inclusion of the rising generations", said Imre Pozsgay in conclusion.

Czinege at Officers Ceremony

LD201429 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Speech by Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, at Constitution Day swearing-in of Armed Forces officers at Budapest's Kossuth Square -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests, and young comrade officers! At the swearing in ceremony of our Armed Forces and the public inauguration of officers of the Hungarian People's Army and Border Guards, I respectfully greet the members of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Politburo, the Presidential Council, and the government; representatives of the party, state and social organs; veterans of the Hungarian workers movement; active and retired officers of the Armed Forces and institutions and generals of these bodies; and the parents and relatives of these young officers. I greet our foreign guests who have honored this festivity with their presence: those leaders, generals, and officers of the fraternal armies -- among them the Soviet Union's Army -- who are present here; members of the diplomatic services in Budapest; and military and air force attaches. In the name of all of us, I cordially greet the young officers of the Hungarian People's Army and the Border Guards -- students who graduated this year from Lajos Kossuth Military Academy; Mate Zalka Military Technical Academy; Gyoergy Kilian Aviation Technical Academy; the military institutions of education of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic; and Hungarian universities and higher schools. I greet all those present at this ceremony.

Dear comrades, on our Constitution Day and the Feast of New Bread, you express your commitment to serve with arms the cause of the homeland and people in your public solemn swearing-in before the House of the Nation, the national flag, and the people. Young officer comrades, be proud that in these festive hours you are being inaugurated as professional officers of the Armed Forces, which are forged into one with the people and trained and equipped to today's standards. Serve the cause of the people and socialism with honor and solid political commitment. Defend the jealously guarded treasure of our people and their freedom and our homeland's independence and sacred borders.

Dear comrades and esteemed guests, this day and this public ceremony of inaugurating officers and commemorating Constitution Day are given special significance because they take place in the spirit of preparation for the 40th anniversary of our liberation and our party's 13th congress. Both events will be significant milestone in our further socialist development. It provides an opportunity and possibility for a responsibile assessment, summing up the lessons of the road we have chosen, realistically judging the situation, and working out solutions for the remaining tasks. Thinking about defending and guarding our socialist achievements, as well as about our Constitution and new bread, we must not forget that during the past 4 decades all the outstanding goals for which our preceeding generations fought for centuries have been realized. The Hungarian people can be justly proud of their achievements, which serve as a sound basis for work to realize a developed socialist society even in the current difficult international and world economic circumstances.

Political unity is strong in the Hungarian People's Republic. Our economic bases are solid. In the cause of building socialism, our people have overcome many difficulties, and we are looking optimistically toward the future. Our working people -- the masses of the workers, peasants, and intellectuals -- have the resolution -- and it is strong -- to defend, consolidate, and further enrich our socialist achievements. The Communists and nonparty members, the young and the older generations, the Hungarians and the national minorities who live in this homeland, and the people with different world outlooks work together to realize our plans.

With the party's leadership, all layers and social groups of our population are jointly and consciously acting to build socialism, make our homeland blossom, defend peace, and strengthen our country's international reputation. In our country, national unity has been established in the interest of socialist goals without precedent in our history.

Our party's policy, which is consistent, relies on basic principles, and takes reality into consideration to a very large extent, is just as much a source and basis of the successes of the past 4 decades as of future results. So is the consistent development of the active and acting relationship between the party and the masses, as well as the strengthening of socialist democracy and national unity. Our people relaize that the basic precondition for achieving the objectives that will consolidate the achievements accomplished thus far and assist development is that we successfully carry our current economic tasks.

There are more and more people who adapt to the changed conditions and identify themsevles with the daily tasks in their approach, way of thinking, and conduct. They are aware that even the more complicated tasks can be carried out through better organized and more disciplined work coupled with greater efforts. Their actions and active work are directed at providing even better conditions for the development of creative socialist building; bringing about the optimal mobilization of the means of production, the labor force, and our intellectual resources; and lending a new impetus to creative work. The wide-ranging labor competition that has developed in honor of the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation and the 13th party congress is sound proof of that.

In spite of the difficult conditions, the creative cooperation of those working in all works of economic life also produces successes these days. The results of the first half of this year in both industry and agriculture have been basically in line with the people's economic plan. This is no small accomplishment, especially if we consider that the situation has continued to be unfavorable for us in the economic and international markets.

In the period of the Feast of New Bread, we are all paying great attention to agricultural results. We are glad that the required amount of cereals -- our bread for next year -- has been successfully gathered in. The party, government, and all our people appreciate the cooperative peasantry, the agrarian intelligentsia, the production managers, and all those effectively working on increasing agricultural production.

Our internationalist relationship with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries provides comprehensive and successful cooperation. The high-level CEMA conference that was held recently, the joint resolutions of which lay down the direction of socialist economic integration in the long-term, has strengthened our common goals, the identity of interests, and the effectiveness and usefulness of cooperation.

Dear comrades, we are justly proud of our historical achievements, and it is for this reason that we guard and defend these as our most precious possessions. We are aware that these days, when the international situation is becoming more and more tense, there is a need for even more consistent efforts to stabilize our results and assure the conditions for our progress.

The extremist circles of imperialism are carrying out an aggressive policy throughout the world. They are striving for military superiority, and to achieve this, have begun a new arms race on a huge sacle. They do not want to accept that the countries and peoples on the road of progress do not tolerate intervention and that they want to decide their own fate.

These extremist circles are increasing their cold war activities and more and more frequently are trying to intervene in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and other states. They conduct hostile political, ideological, and economic campaigns against the Warsaw Pact countries, inflame the situation in the long-existing areas of crisis, and provoke new conflicts and crises in various parts of the world.

A particularly dangerous phase of the arms race that they have begun commenced with the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in several NATO countries and the United States' plans to militarize space. This not only endangers the peace of Europe, but also increases the risk of a thermonuclear catastrophe, which threatens mankind's existence.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests, throughout the world millions of people anxious about the security of their loved ones are fully aware that there is no more important task in our day than the safeguarding of peace on earth, the deterring of a nuclear catastrophe, the ending of the arms race, and the safeguarding and further enhancing of the achievements of detente.

We condemn and, together with the world's peace-loving forces, take a decisive stand against all aggression. We consistently struggle to assure that disputed issues are settled by political means around a negotiating table, respecting both sides' mutual interests and security. What we desire is that the historic debate of the two opposing systems be decided by a peaceful contest. This is one of our basic principles. This also accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples -- among them the Hungarian people -- who are building socialism and treading the path of social progress.

Only a few weeks separate us from the historic day when the units of the Soviet Army that liberated our homeland 4 decades ago stepped onto the soil of our homeland and thereby began the liberation of our homeland from the fascist oppression. Our working people, availing themselves of the historic opporuntiy guaranteed by freedom and independence, definitively and irrevocably chose the path of socialism. They professed that they wanted to attain the nation's advance and prosperity by building socialism, and that they required peace for this.

Keeping peace, security, and progress in view, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states -- among them our state -- react soberly and decisively to the latest challenge of the aggressive circles, to their steps that poison the international atmosphere. We do not strive for superiority of power, but neither will we permit an upset in the balance of power -- the indispensible foundation of world peace -- or the unilateral acquisition of power. This is now our most important task. This is an indispensible condition of our people's security and peaceful, calm, creative work. In our honest endeavors, the Soviet Union and the friendly socialist states -- among them our homeland -- are guided by the wish that a peace-ensuring balance of power will be created at an ever lower level by mutual respect for the principle of equal security.

We continue to profess the view that mankind has no other road but peace. Even in the present, tenser situation, there is no issue that cannot be settled by negotiation, assuming that these are substantive and directed toward a real settlement of disputed issues and not toward misleading international public opinion.

On numerous recent occasions, the fraternal states of the Warsaw Pact have borne witness to their readiness for discussion and initiative and have submitted several concrete proposals.

In last year's Prague statement, they proposed that the Warsaw Pact and the NATO countries conclude an agreement whereby, they mutually renounce the use of force and the threats accompanying it. We proposed that countries agree on freezing and then reducing arms expenditures. We consider the Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not to be the first to use a nuclear weapon to be of outstanding significance. The Soviet Union also took a stand in favor of banning chemical weapons. One of its latest initiatives -- that an agreement be concluded on banning the militarization of space -- was eloquent testimony to its undiminished will for peace and its profound sense of responsibility for mankind and civilization.

Regrettably, substantive responses to the concrete and tangible proposals of the Warsaw Pact -- of the Soviet Union -- are long in coming. In this situation, the socialist countries continue their peace policies and initiatives even more persistently. At the same time, in close, logical harmony with this, it is our solid determination to safeguard in all possible circumstances the balance of power that has evolved. These efforts place great burdens on the peoples of the socialist countries -- the USSR first and foremost -- but they must be undertaken in the interest of our security.

The Hungarian People's Republic is also aware of its own responsibility and commitment, and, together with the other Warsaw Pact states, is developing its Armed Forces to the extent necessary and in a coordinated fashion. The Warsaw Pact, created nearly 3 decades ago, is the savior of European security and world peace, and nothing can supplant it.

Young comrade officers, according to the commitments you have undertaken, our people, party, and government ensure the material means and conditions necessary for the development of the Armed Forces. We must use these rationally and successfully to increase the political, moral, and military strength of our Armed Forces. You join in this multifaceted work with the troops and institutes of the People's Army and the Border Guards, where you are expected with great anticipation and trust. They intend to rely on your acquired knowledge and your honest and committed work. Everyday, steadfastness demands that you utilize as successfully as possible the multifaceted knowledge and experience of (?the workers) movement that you attained in education institutions. Take your share in the work of the movement's organizations and the work of social and public life. enrich the cultural knowledge necessary to accomplish everyday tasks. Live and work appropriately as members of the socialist armed forces and according to your oath. You must strive with all your strength to prepare the young placed in your care to carry out their tasks in an exemplary fashion, according to current needs. Educate them into orderly and committed men of public life. Strengthen in them love for the socialist homeland and people, and respect for the progressive forces and the armed friendship of the armies and soldiers of the Warsaw Pact states. I also wish you, self-respecting sons of our socialist homeland, respected officers, and commanders of our Armed Forces who stand fast examplarily, a happy and well-balanced family and private life.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of this ceremonial oath-taking, I thank all those who have directed you onto the road of serving the defense of our homeland with arms, and who have assisted you to this end. I thank the parents for their loving efforts, with which they helped prepare you for this profession. I recognize the leaders of the general and secondary schools, the leaders and training officers of the military colleges and their working collectives. I thank the commanders; teachers, and workers of the domestic universities, military academies, and Soviet and Polish military institutions. I offer my recognition to the party and youth organizations for their multifaceted work, with which they have contributed to our young officers' education. For you, young officer comrades, I wish from the bottom of my heart many, many successes, soldierly fortune, strength, and health.

Sarvari Reads Order Of Day

LD201248 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Order of the Day read by Brigadier General Istvan Sarvari for Minister of Defense Army General Lajos Czinege at Constitution Day swearing-in of regular officers of Armed Forces at Budapest's Kossuth Square -- live]

[Text] On the occasion of the swearing-in of the regular officers of the Armed Forces: [sounds of fanfare] Our Armed Forces, our young officers!, I greet you on the occasion of the very important event in your career as regular officers, your festive swearing-in, your inauguration as officers.

You have, in the past years, at the military academies of the Hungarian People's Army, the military colleges of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, and the Hungarian universities and colleges, successfully fulfilled your educational commitments. You have acquired the most basic, comprehensive political, military, and technical knowledge necessary to start your careers, to practice your voluntarily chosen and honorable calling; you have gained proficiency in the work of commanding and leading. You have in your possession the fundamentals which make you worthy of taking up your first post as officers and to become the responsible commanders of the companies entrusted to your care, the expert trainers of the military young.

Comrades, you have chosen a career greatly respected by the working people, a calling that is noble and manly. Be proud of the fact that our people entrust to you the greatest treasure, the armed defense of our social order, our independence and our freedom, the borders of the homeland, and the socialist education of youth. From the first minute of your service as regular officers, live and work in the knowledge that the service of the people's cause, the defense of our socialist homeland, our social system, and peace demands a political commitment for life, a high degree of vocational awareness, preparedness, and competence.

In all circumstances and in every situation, stand your ground in the fulfillment of the mission you have undertaken in your officers' oath, satisfy your duties as laid down in the laws and regulations. Be exacting with yourselves.

Keeping step constantly with the multifaceted qualitative development of the Armed Forces and its increased demands, consistently develop your political, military, and professional knowledge, your experience and general education.

I expect you, through your work and way of life, to set an example for your comrades and subordinates to follow. As the professional leaders of the military communities and military young, and as their understanding and helpful teachers, prepare young people in a multifaceted and successful way for the fulfillment of their duties as citizens arising from the defense of the socialist homeland.

Use the means of military technology competently, safeguard and take care of them, and teach your subordinates to do so, too. Teach the young people to love the homeland and its people, to respect the fraternal peoples and armies, and to esteem the forces fighting for social progress.

Comrades, let the festive oath which you take on this day in the presence of our working people inspire you to fulfill your fine vocation in an exemplary and self-sacrificing way.

Authorized by the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, on this day, on the basis of your officers' oath, I inaugurate you regular officers of the Armed Forces. I wish you much success and strength for the fulfillment of your life's vocation in the service of your beloved homeland, people, and the defense of socialism, and much joy and happiness in your private lives. Budapest, 20 August 1984, Army General Czinege, minister of defense.

[Budapest MTI in English at 1728 GMT on 20 Aug adds:

Present at the ceremony were Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Istvan Sarlos, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the HSWP Political Committee, and Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence, and several other leading personalities of political and social life. Also present were Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the Joint Armed Forces Supreme Command of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and Lieutenant General Nikolay Shevkun, member of the Military Council of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary.

[The order of the minister of defence issued on the occasion of the promotion of officers ceremony was read out, and the young officers took the oath.]

Gyenes in Tapolca

LD202138 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Europe has been enjoying perhaps its longest period of peace in the past 4 decades. What this has meant to our country's development was outlined by Andras Gyenes, chairman of the party's Central Committee, at a mass rally in Tapolca:

[Begin Gynes recording] Esteemed assembly: Today, on the 35th anniversary of our Constitution, when we look back on the distance covered since the second settlement, [poetic communist phrase for 1945] we can state that 4 decades ago we started from a backward situation; our agroindustrial country's development had been stunted and suffered immeasurable damage in World War II.

Since that time, we have not only rebuilt the country, but we have caught up with countries that had been far ahead of us. We have developed and stabilized socialist industry and have created socialist agriculture. The Hungarian village, pursuing the party's agricultural policy and benefiting from the support of the entire society, broke away from its backward past and has reached world standards.

A revolutionary change took place in the sphere of the cultural and spiritual ascent of our people. Man himself has progressed, changed, the man for whom these efforts were made and the man who carried out these changes. Today, the domestic situation of our country is balanced, people's power is firm. Our national unity, benefiting from the knowledge of socialist goals and with the joint will to act, is reaching new horizons.

Dear comrades, in the coming period we are preparing not only for the worthy celebration of the approaching 40th anniversary of the liberation of our country, but also for several other important political events, the most outstanding one being the 13th congress of the leading force of our country, the MSZMP.

The event's reception is best expressed by those work pledges that have taken shape to mark the 40th anniversary of liberation and in honor of the party congress. In the coming months, our working people will undoubtedly strive even harder, to ensure that the decisions of the 12th congress are implemented as fully as possible. The duty falls to the 13th congress to outline the tasks of the next 5 years correctly and realistically.

Comrade Janos Kadar said in his speech a few weeks ago that our policies must be built on realities and not on desires. We are preparing for a congress which will point out, self-critically and taking account of achievements and shortcomings, the path which we shall successfully follow in the next 5 years. [end recording]

STATE AGRICULTURE SECRETARY ON PRICES, PRODUCTION

LD171556 [Editorial Report] Budapest Television in Hungarian on 16 August at 1935 GMT carries the 50-minute biweekly studio discussion program "Sixty-Six." The topic for discussion is agriculture with guest speaker Miklos Villanyi, state secretary for food and agriculture.

The audience consists of 66 people, of whom 13 engage in agricultural production for their own private use; 22 of them also sell their produce; the remaining 31 represent the consumers. After the program host introduces the topic and the guest, State Secretary Villanyi answers questions and there is a lively discussion on issues such as prices and conditions of production. Villanyi says that in Hungary today there are 1,400-1,500 big agricultural plants and 1.5-1.7 million small producers. Hungary's agriculture is able to support about 15 million people presently; in the case of increased investment, it has the potential to support as many as 20 million people. As a result of this production, Hungary exports about 25-30 percent of the gross value of her agricultural output. Cereal production is about 1.5 metric tons per annum per head of population; 1 metric ton of this meets the total fodder requirement of pig and poultry breeding. At present, 60 percent of the national spending on agriculture is produced by the country's industry. In order to improve the population's supply there is a need to increase interest and to assist the direct appearance of producers on the markets. Administrative steps must be taken against those who try to push up prices artificially, Villanyi says. "If there is a mafia in Bosnyak Square, that is a matter for the police." In addition, the time is over when we could grow what we liked; now we must grow what we can sell. A member of the audience complains that small producers have to make do with old-fashioned, worn-out machinery; even the simplest type of small tractor costs about 160,000 forints.

Villanyi refers to the gloomy predictions that were made a few decades ago that when the old generation of farmers dies out there would be no one to take their place; the young people would be diverted by things such as television and other entertainments. That this has not happened may be seen as a positive result of Hungary's agricultural policy.

MARJAI PRC TALKS BEGIN WITH PLENARY SESSION

LD211039 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Hungarian-Chinese talks have begun in Beijing with a plenary session. The two delegations are headed by the deputy prime ministers of the respective countries, Jozsef Marjai and Li Peng. At the meeting, the two sides stated their positions on international, world economic, and [word indistinct] issues. They also informed each other in detail about the situation and economic tasks of their respective countries.

[For Chinese reportage on Marjai's visit, see the Eastern Europe section of the 21 August China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.]

GASPAR DEPARTS FOR ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

LD211911 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] A Hungarian party-state delegation has left for Bucharest to attend the festivities there on the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation. The delegation headed by Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and vice president of the Presidential Council, has been invited by the RCP Central Committee and State Council. The delegation includes Istvan Huszar, member of the Central Committee, director of the MSZMP Institute of Sociology, and Ambassador Miklos Barity, who is joining the delegation in Bucharest.

Prior to his departure, Sandor Gaspar received Nicolae Veres, the new Romanian ambassador to Hungary, who presented his credentials.

KADAR, OTHERS RECEIVE NEW AMBASSADORS

LD220347 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 21 Aug 84

["Diplomatic News" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, August 21 (MTI) -- New ambassador to Pakistan Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Istvan Sarlos, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have met Karoly Kovacs, new Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who is soon to leave for his post.

XXX

New ambassador to Mongolia: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Istvan Sarlos, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have met Laszlo Kadar, new Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Mongolian People's Republic, who is soon to leave for his post.

XXX

New ambassador to Poland: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Istvan Sarlos, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have met Gyorgy Biczo, new Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Polish People's Republic, who is soon to leave for his post.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON COCOM, EAST-WEST TENSION

AU210859 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Aug 84 p 6

[Janusz Moszczenski article: "East-West Relations, Cocom -- a U.S. Instrument"]

[Excerpts] The activities of the Coordinating Committee on Export Controls to Socialist countries, whose headquarters is in one of the U.S. Embassy buildings in Paris, are strictly secret. The committee, whose acronym Cocom [coordinating committee on strategic exports to communist countries] was established in 1950.

Its members are 14 NATO countries and Japan and it has experienced various periods of activity. Recently this product of the "cold war" has shown increased activity and is increasingly becoming an instrument of U.S. confrontational policy and the crusade against socialist countries.

Under pressure from Washington, Cocom is increasingly toughening its regulations. This can be seen in the inclusion of more new goods of alleged strategic significance on Cocom's so-called lists.

In mid-July 1984, Cocom adopted another resolution on limiting the export of technology to Warsaw Pact countries. As a result, many U.S., Canadian, and West European firms had to abandon the implementation of previously negotiated agreements, including one for the delivery to the USSR of computer-guided telephone exchanges. The latest restrictive moves by Cocom and the U.S. pressure connected with them caused controversy in West European capitals.

The Belgian problems [referring to the ban on the export of Belgian lathes to the USSR] are a very good example of the controversy going on in the heart of the Atlantic alliance on the background of the widening sphere of U.S. dictate. Recently, Washington has been moving even further afield. It has even reached as far as making various attempts to put pressure on neutral European countries such as Switzerland, Austria, and Sweden.

Washington is clearly striving to transform Cocom into an instrument for its confrontational policy as well as of arms and force. This inspires justified discontent and opposition in NATO's European capitals, which are interested in East-West trade to an incomparably greater degree than the United States is. The issue of sharpening Cocom's regulations was also posed during the recent visit of FRG Minister of Economics M. Bangemann to Washington. After his return to the FRG, he told a press conference that he does not share U.S. views on the transfer of technology. Similar opinions are also heard in Great Britain, which has announced it will take legal steps against U.S. legislation on economic matters outside the United States.

Western political and press commentators have no doubts that Washington still aims to use Cocom to increase its control over the Atlantic alliance. They generally agree that the United States is not only approaching the whole problem of Cocom's activities in economic terms, but is also taking political and military factors into consideration to a considerable degree. Such an approach is calculated to aggravate relations between the East and West.

U.S. CATHOLIC CLERGY VISIT, MEET GLEMP

LD211654 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 21 -- A group of 30 American clergymen and lay Catholics from Chicago, including Chicago Metropolitan Cardinal Jozef Bernardin and Chicago Sufragan Bishop Alfred Abramowicz, executive director of the U.S. Catholic League, visited Poland from August 10 to 20, the Polish Pax Catholic newspaper SLOWO POWSZECHNE reported today.

It said the group also include Father Prelate Mateusz Bednarz, deputy executive director of the Catholic League and Father Prelate Edward Pajak, Catholic League treasurer.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE said the Chicago group followed itinerary of Pope John Paul II during his second pilgrimage to Poland last year. The pilgrimage character of the 11-day visit was underlined by Cardinal Bernardin on his arrival in Warsaw and was stressed in the speeches and homilies he delivered during his pilgrimage tour of Poland.

On their arrival in Warsaw, the Chicago pilgrims went to the late Polish Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski's grave in the city's St. John's archcathedral to pay tribute to the primate of the Polish millenium.

On August 11, Cardinal Jozef Bernardin and other accompanying person called on Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

The Chicago group visited Gniezno, Bydgoszcz, the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa, the Auschwitz wartime Nazi concentration camp in Oswiecim, Wadowice and Piekary Slaskie.

When leaving Poland from Warsaw's Okecie International Airport, the Chicago cardinal was bidden farewell by Director of the Office for Religious Affairs Aleksandr Wolowicz who was acting on behalf of Minister Adam Lopatka.

The Chicago metropolitan emphasized he was leaving Poland spiritually enriched and said both he and his accompanying party had been warmly received throughout the Polish pilgrimage. He thanked Director Wolowicz for the facilitations [as received] granted him by the state authorities during tour of the country.

The farewell ceremony at the Okecie Airport was attended by U.S. Charge d'Affairs John Roger Davis.

In an interview for SLOWO POWSZECHNE, Cardinal Bernardin stressed the rich spiritual content and the deep religious experiences he had had during his Polish pilgrimage.

REVIVAL OF REVISIONISM IN FRG ANALYZED

LD130820 Warsaw PAP in English 0704 GMT 13 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Aug -- The PUWP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU published a lengthy article headlined "Revanchism Behind European Label" which analyzed the revival of revisionism in the Federal Republic of Germany in the recent period.

The paper said that "in European societies remembering the land which twice in the 20th century produced aggression and war, there is growing concern over revanchist acts and statements made by official personalities in the FRG.

"This is the more so that they are accompanied by attacks on the Yalta and Potsdam decisions and the agreements of the 1970's confirmed by the CSCE Final Act, whose observance is the inalienable condition of security and peace on our continent.

"After the Christian Democrats returned to power, the West German revanchism can count on intensified material and moral backing of Bonn's federal officials," the paper remarked.

"The present Bonn government does not have an unequivocal platform of approach to relations with Poland. A marked disparity of view on the matter exists above all between the Christian Democrats and liberals, but is also perceivable within the Christian Democratic Party."

Commenting on the 14th anniversary of the USSR-FRG treaty of August 12, 1970, the same daily said:

"Today 14 years after the signing of the USSR-FRG treaty, it is clear that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's CDU/CSU-FDP cabinet is playing double-track accounting.

"On the one hand it makes the assurance that it is willing to keep on the line of Bonn's Eastern treaties, especially the Soviet-West German treaty of August 12, 1970. But on the other hand this same government maintains the revanchist legislation referring to the fiction of the 'German Reich' of 1937, issues claims to care over the alleged 1.5-million strong 'German minority in Poland' which it invented, opens its territory to Euromissiles, multiplies efforts to distance the GDR from its socialist allies thus drawing closer the prospects for the so-called German unification.

"Poland was one of the initiators and first signatories to Bonn's Eastern treaties. Our public opinion is especially sensitive to everything taking place on the other side of the Elbe River. Therefore, it firmly demands today that the FRG return to the policy of respect for the spirit and letter of the 14-year-old treaty."

STATEMENTS REVEAL DIFFERENCES IN FRG POLICY

LD141219 Warsaw PAP in English 1104 GMT 14 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 August -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent in Bonn Zbigniew Ramotowski writes that "the latest series of statements by leading FRG politicians, including Monday's statement by the spokesman for the FRG Government, confirms the existence of clear differences in approach to the so-called German camp and the SPD-Greens parliamentary opposition but also within the ruling coalition itself.

"Sometimes these are tactical differences, at other times they are more profound. Anyway, different languages are spoken here on the questions of primary significance for relations between the FRG and socialist countries, that is, on indispensable premises for lasting peace and cooperation in Europe," the paper said.

"Moreover, some official statements are marked by internal contradictions hitting out at the FRG credibility," the paper's Bonn correspondent went on. "The latest example is Monday's statement by spokesman for the Bonn cabinet Peter Boenisch made in connection with the anniversary of the signature of the FRG-Soviet treaty of August 12, 1970.

"On the one hand, the statement sounds very encouraging and suggests constructive approach to all the FRG partners east of the Elbe. On the other, also this declaration was not free of manifesting what is exactly the main reason for criticism launched by socialist states against Bonn: 'the Bonn vision of re-unification'," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED AGAINST WALESA'S PRIEST

AU211540 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1530 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw -- The authorities have suspended legal proceedings against Father Jankowski, Lech Walesa's priest.

The clergyman was charged with "misusing his priestly office for political purposes." The authorities criticized above all his sermons which had "provoked social unrest."

10,000 ATTEND WARSAW MASS FOR AMNESTIED

NC212005 Paris AFP in English 1957 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 21 (AFP) -- An estimated 10,000 Poles attended a mass here today in honour of recently amnestied political prisoners.

By several prominent opposition leaders. [as received]

Among the recently released prisoners who received an ovation were Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik of the self-dessolved Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR).

Also present at the St. Stanislaus Church, parish of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, chaplain to the Warsaw Steelworks, were representatives of the banned Solidarity trade union.

After the service Father Popieluszko called on the congregation to disperse quietly. "Open your eyes and your ears but close your mouths," he advised.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES EDUCATION, ECONOMY

LD201937 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The Government Presidium has acquainted itself with the report on the visit of Chan Si, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kampuchean People's Republic. The Government Presidium recommended that agreements resulting from the talks between General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Chan Si be implemented. Implementation of the decisions will contribute to the expansion of mutually beneficial Polish-Kampuchean cooperation. The Government Presidium was also acquainted with preparations for the new school year. Under the care of nearly 500,000 teachers, nearly 8 million youths and adults will be educated. In the new year, schools and other educational establishments will work 6 days a week and the teaching program will be implemented 5 days.

The programmatic reform in primary schools will be continued. Starting in September, 76 new schooling centers will be added, but there is still a shortage of kindergartens and primary schools. Many schools also suffer from shortages of teaching equipment. The Government Presidium was acquainted with the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth's initiative for a national deed of assistance to schools. The draft resolution of the Council of Ministers on this initiative was discussed. In the draft, various forms of state support for civic activity are planned.

The Government Presidium then examined the next item on the agenda: a draft resolution of the Council of Ministers on the program to improve the quality of products. This program envisages that the issue of quality will acquire the necessary importance in the economic plan and the state legal system. There will be an improvement in legal and economic incentives that will influence the enhanced quality of goods and services and place responsibility for quality and the introduction of inferior products on the enterprises.

The Government Presidium was also acquainted with the state of use and implementation during the past year of earlier-purchased licenses. Poland's difficult economic situation necessitated a change in the investment policy, including the implementation of licenses. The Government Presidium recommended an improvement and greater use of cooperation with the socialist countries in purchasing licenses within the framework of multilateral and bilateral cooperation.

RZECZPOSPOLITA VIEWS AUGUST 1980 EVENTS

AU171315 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Aug 84 p 3

[Unsigned article: "August 1980 -- Anniversary Reflections"]

[Excerpts] The memorable Gdansk and Szczecin accords were signed in the last days of August 1980, but the signing was preceded by events that are impossible to forget. It was precisely on 14 August that the workers of the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk went on strike. The workers of the Komuna Paryska Shipyards in Gdynia did so a day later. One should bear in mind that the Gdansk shipyards are the largest enterprise in the Tri-City area, that they employ some 15,000 workers, and that they have enormous economic significance and moral authority. In view of the social unrest in August 1980, the strike in the Gdansk shipyards was bound to pull in its wake other work forces in the Tri-City area and the rest of the maritime region.

The strike initiated by the largest enterprise on the coast, the fact that it was joined by other enterprises, and the establishment of an interplant strike committee (750 enterprises in 49 voivodships involving over 750,000 workers went on strike in August 1980) induced workers to raise their demands, which began to be increasingly marked by political accents. It was these accents that began to dominate the proceedings. Among other slogans that appeared at that time, there was the slogan of independent trade unions, which would guarantee that the authorities would honor the obligations assumed by them. Recognizing from the very beginning that the workers' protest against state policy errors, distortions of socialism, those methods of the country's management and government that produce symptoms of the economic crisis, and highly negative political and ideomoral manifestations, was the cause of the strikes and of the public's extensive support for them, the state authorities decided that this crisis situation could be solved only through political means -- through talks and negotiations leading to lasting accords and not to just temporary truces. As we know, government commissions were established to conduct talks with the striking work forces.

The 1980 conflict was solved by political means during the last days of August when accords were signed in Gdansk and Szczecin and later in Jastrzebie in Silesia. Everyone welcomed these accords with relief. The three accords of nationwide import were a negotiated compromise. One of their provisions was the agreement to establish new self-governing trade unions. The accords also defined in detail the nature of such trade unions as organizations whose main task was to be to defend the interests of the workers. They were to recognize the socialist ownership of capital goods, the rules of the Constitution, Poland's international alliances, and the leading role of the workers' party in the state.

Who has honored those agreements? This is no place to review in detail the events that followed and that determined a situation that began to rapidly develop in an extremely dangerous direction and that continued to drag the country toward a catastrophe. However, on the fourth anniversary of the crises, let us recall that already in September 1980, new strikes began to occur in various areas of the country, although detailed accords, which had the character of broad social contracts, had been signed, although the causes of the conflict had been evaluated in line with the expectations of the public, and although work had to once begin to renew our life. Many enterprises began to put forward unrealistic demands for large wage increases, special privileges, immunity from punishment for breaches of discipline, and so on. It is enough to recall that in the first half of September 1980, some 650 enterprises and over 350,000 workers went on strike! They went on strike at a time when the country was in such dire need of calm and intensive work so that all matters could be settled and economic demands could be made realistic by making good the losses, increasing production, calmly implementing new principles of economic management, and carrying out economic reforms.

Everyone knows what happened after that. However, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of August 1980, let us state that regardless of the development of events, the social accords between the political and state authorities and the workers were not called off by these authorities. Despite the subsequent madness of strikes and other events that caused the anarchy in the state and despite the necessity to introduce martial law and associated measures in order to save the state, the political and state authorities did not call off those accords. This is a reflection that must arise in everyone who is capable of objectivity and who, of course, respects the political principles of the state and its external determining factors.

The ninth extraordinary party congress held in July 1981 strengthened and translated into specific principles our resolution to carry out the country's socialist renewal in line with the analysis of the causes and sources of the conflict and in the spirit of the concluded social accords. The resolution adopted by this congress unequivocally defined not only the causes of the crisis, but primarily the principles that the party and the state must follow in order to make their policies comprehensive and acceptable for the workers class and supportable by the working people.

The first principle is social justice as the foundation of socioeconomic policy. All activities must be for the benefit of the workers class, which acts on behalf of the working people. The development of socialist democracy and the rule of law, which is the basic directive of the domestic policy of the people's state, is another principle, which is just as important and which simply means that nothing must be done without the participation of the workers class and the working people. The dialogue and social accord in the work for the good of the country -- this accord was signed above the divisions in views on various issues -- are the most important methods of work. The economy and the state's structure and apparatus are subjected to the reforms that were demanded by the working people who, in August 1980, put forward the slogan "Socialism -- Yes, Distortions -- No" and that can satisfy the needs of a strong state, which plays an important role in Europe and in the international arena.

This briefly presented program for socialist renewal is being consistently implemented. It was mapped out by the ninth party congress, developed by successive plenums, and reinforced in daily activities. The social accord, which the ninth party congress took over for its program and which is best expressed and served by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, has not become, as some people have feared, a tactical measure forced by events, but has proved to be an enduring strategic concept.

Our country continues to experience difficulties and conflicts, which certainly are hindering desirable changes and the implementation of many public hopes. However, the political and state authorities are full of resolution and perseverance in promoting renewal. The opportunity called "August 1980" has not been wasted in this regard.

PZPR IDEOLOGICAL OFFICIAL ON PEOPLE'S AWARENESS

AU211620 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18/19 Aug 84 p 3

[Interview given by Wladyslaw Loranc, head of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department, to Ryszarda Kazimierska: "That We May Stop Spinning Legends"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Kazimierska] In line with Lenin's dictum, socialist society is composed "not of some fictitious humanity or of some special humanity created by us, but of humanity inherited from capitalism." How do you evaluate the condition of our people's awareness 40 years after the new system was introduced in our country?

[Loranc] The Polish people's awareness is highly differentiated, and this is nothing startling. In this regard, we are like other European and non-European societies. Social awareness is a result of past and present history. However, the relation between past and present history is a Polish peculiarity. Our people's awareness is dangerously dominated by historical experiences, which have been taken in without digesting them. No other society is absolutely influenced by past history as ours. I view this both as a distinctive feature and a danger. Awareness must develop in a historical dialogue, which must be a reference point. However, in our country this reference point assumes a peculiar character. Attempts are being made to develop that type of dependence on history that makes us remember it but not comprehend it.

[Kazimierska] When I walk the streets of my district in the evening, I can hear the sounds of Radio Free Europe, the BBC, and the Voice of America [VOA] from many windows... People listen and believe, but what we write is not always believed. We are especially susceptible to Western influence.

[Loranc] I think that people's response to open domestic political, cultural, and social dialogue, free from demogogy, has been dangerously weakened. At the same time, various domestic and foreign forces are trying to make our people defenseless against the instruments of psychological and propaganda warfare. It is possible to make our countrymen believe such nonsense as the Americans being concerned for our national interests for years. However, they are our common adversaries, together with the conservative, Christian Democratic politicians in the FRG. The truth is that U.S. policy treats us not as a partner, but as an object whose first duty is to keenly toe the American line in the antisocialist crusade.

A segment of Polish public opinion (I do not think highly of this segment) thinks that the Christian Democrats in the FRG worry to death about our problems and are solicitous for our sovereignty, civic rights, history, and economy. However, it would be sufficient to lend an attentive ear to what they say in the FRG.

They are dreaming of a time when we would face a united Germany alone and would listen to their diktat on the position of our western borders. The inability to interpret the FRG political leaders' intentions and shortsightedness is becoming a way of thought and behavior not only of individual, homespun intellectuals, but even of some influential, opinion-forming circles. This is bound to raise the specter of Targowica. [the 1972 collusion against the 3 May Constitution of 1791]

I fully agree with you that our people's common-sense reaction to the propaganda phraseology of the Deutscher Rundfunk, the BBC, the VOA, and even Radio Free Europe, which is so extremely active and constitutes a kind of professional foreign legion, has weakened.

Let me say that our people's resistance has been weakened by what Wladyslaw Bartoszewski and Jan Jozef Lipski say and write, for example. While publishing nihilistic evaluations of the policy of the Polish state, they claim that their intentions are good, that they are great patriots, and that they love democracy. However, we should remember that none of those virtues can be confirmed by their writings, which produce political results weakening our state and encouraging megalomaniac moods in the FRG to the effect that Poles are incapable of government and that their dissension is complete. If I were a German with a bad conscience, I would be very pleased with such writings.

[Kazimierska] Our people's awareness is exceptionally entangled.

[Loranc] This is precisely what the mentioned and nonmentioned authors do not take into account. Some opinion-forming circles think that only communists commit errors and that only people from state administration violate the sense of social justice. This is not so. Others have also committed political errors. For example, in 1944...

[Kazimierska] What error?

[Loranc] I have in mind those who decided that the Warsaw Uprising should take place.... An error was also made in 1964....

[Kazimierska] I do not understand.

[Loranc] I have in mind that famous letter entitled "We Forgive and Ask Forgiveness." The results of this letter are sill present in the position of the FRG Episcopate. Errors were also committed in 1980-81.

[Kazimierska] You speak from a one-sided viewpoint. Our authorities and party have also committed many errors. Voluntarism, the pooh-poohing of ideological principles, and disparity between practice and theory are some of the factors that are responsible for our economic and other crises.

[Loranc] The party is conscious of its historic achievements and painful errors. We do not and will not say that the party is blameless. You talk about the party's errors. At its eighth congress, the party prematurely claimed that we had already constructed socialism and were embarking upon the road to a developed socialist society because we had achieved the people's complete, moral-political unity. That was a theoretical, practical, and political error that disorientated the party and the people.

[Kazimierska] Let us mention other errors: the lowering of standards of workers and the intelligentsia, the violations of moral norms, and the breaking of the principle "to each according to his work."

[Loranc] The workers party knew its responsibility to the people and accounted for its actions. The ninth party congress was the turning point. However, when the leading force weakens, attacks by adversaries should always be expected. The attacks came. The political struggle in the past few years has brought back many illusions and myths thought to have been forgotten. The political adversary has demolished the people's awareness, especially of the young generation. The results of this demolition are also present in the party. It is enough to say that quite a few party philosophers have departed from their party. Disorientation has affected scientists. The example of Professor Adam Schaff is only too eloquent. We have suffered great losses in educational institutions and in units of the ideological front. Since its ninth congress, however, the party is rebuilding its social position step by step and continues to strengthen its impact on public awareness and its development. The point is that every ideological and propaganda worker should do everything he can for the sake of the only idea he can accept as his own -- the idea of accord, struggle, and socialist reforms.

[Kazimierska] Do you think that a lack of vision and prospects is one of the reasons why people are frustrated, mistrustful, and given to hopelessness?

[Loranc] We are building a program for the country's development, but we are not creating any visions, because we are a political party of workers, not prophets. In mapping out the prospects for socialist Poland's development, we must obey the facts and not some vague hopes.

The work on the long-term program continues. By the spring of 1985 the initial draft of this program should be ready so that we can discuss it at the second ideological-theoretical conference. In the summer of 1985 we will submit that draft to a general discussion. Some may say that we are late with that program and that people have to wait too long for it. Let me recall that 1983-85 are the years of the so-called new 3-year plan, in the course of which, as everyone can probably see, we have achieved important results, although it has not been easy.

I have said that in creating prospects we must obey the current reality. Many of us are oversensitive to the attraction of political manifestos and to their courage in promoting projects. Heritage, history, and, above all, the 19th century, when we were citizens of three occupying states and our lives were primarily concerned with culture, continue to greatly impact our awareness. Today it is not words, however fine, that are the most important issue. We are living in a cold world, dominated by technology and accounts. The world's primary occupation is computing. Computers help accelerate the world's development, but they limit dreams. It is high time to get rid of old habits. I would be afraid of programs appealing to us by their literary beauty. We must pass the test in the ability to think in the categories of the Polish state and not of Polishness. We must solve two problems: how to enhance the strength and stable role of Poland in Europe, and how to accelerate the development of the historical role of the workers class and peasants. In this process, the intelligentsia should be the ally of the emancipating classes and communities. In his "Legend of Young Poland," Brzozowski wrote in 1907: "He who fails to link his life to the Poland of workers will spend his life spinning legends." Under the present conditions these words merit the greatest attention of all of us together and each of us separately. Let us treat them as a warning to us and to the intelligentsia.

TRI-CITY PUPILS POLLED ON POLITICAL SYSTEM

AU161055 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 11 Aug 84 p 7

[Henryk Jezierski article: "First-Hand Information -- Pupils' Political Convictions"]

[Text] The Science and Education Department of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee instructed the Gdansk University Institute of Political Sciences to conduct a poll among secondary school pupils in the Tri-City on the subject of "Young People and Socialism." A decisive majority of the polled pupils -- over 80 percent of them -- show interest in sociopolitical issues. The most often cited issues of interest to young people included Poland's present situation (19.3 percent); international affairs, mainly East-West relations (18.9 percent); and problems connected with the economic reform, living conditions, and investments (14 percent).

Pupils were questioned about which political system they would approve for Poland. They primarily opted for a system they defined as "true" socialism, meaning that government should be democratic and that citizens should be able to influence decisions affecting the people and state. Second place was allotted to the socialism defined as a "just system," one that would liquidate the exploitation of the working man and ensure the universal right to work, the just evaluation of work, and equal access to higher education. Some 8.5 percent of pupils opted for capitalism and 6.5 percent for a system between capitalism and socialism, one that would combine the features of both. Some 1.4 percent found "Western-type socialism" (Swedish socialism, for example) attractive, 0.9 percent of them opted for "a system other than the present one" or for "a new system" one that has never existed before, and 9.6 percent were unable to express their own views on the subject.

Some 31 percent of the pupils considered social justice and 13.2 percent freedom of speech, conviction, and criticism as well as safety in airing one's own political views as the most important qualities of socialism. Some 11.4 percent of them considered social ownership of the means of production as one of the most important qualities of socialism. Other most often cited positive qualities of socialism were availablity of education for all willing to study, free medical care, the state's social care for citizens, and efforts for peace. Only 1.3 percent of pupils denied that socialism has any positive qualities, but 6 percent claimed that positive qualities of socialism exist in theory only, while 28.5 percent failed to respond or gave evasive answers.

Considerable differences occurred in the answers to the question of what should be changed in our reality. Some 23 percent of respondents failed to answer this question and 10.3 percent gave evasive answers or referred to other subjects in their answers. Of the remainder, 9.5 percent suggested that cadres should be changed, 6 percent that the system of management and organization should be changed, and 5.8 percent that the status of representative bodies such as the Sejm, the people's councils, workers self-management bodies, and so on should be enhanced. Very few pupils demanded that the system of legislation be changed, sociopolitical life democratized, and trade union pluralism introduced.

The results of the poll indicate considerable inconsistencies of respondents and their ignorance of many basic qualities and values of the socialist system. For example, 58.9 percent of pupils agreed with the statement that "the Polish economy would perform better if enterprises were run by private owners," but, at the same time, 56 percent of them opposed the statement that "the capitalist system should be reinstated in Poland."

Another contradiction was present in the fact that 40.2 percent of pupils agreed with the statement that "all attempts to introduce changes in the present political system will fail"' that an many as 79.5 percent of them agreed with the statement that "the present political system in Poland is alright in its principles" and that "it was the wrong people in high places that caused all the evils;" and that 80.6 percent agreed with the thesis that "it is necessary to continually improve our system and to make changes to suit the requirements of society."

That many pupils lack a class approach to social relations, although many others have a strongly developed ideal of social equality and justice, was attested to by differing answers to the statement that "there must be social inequalities -- the rich and the poor -- in every system." Some 42.5 percent of pupils agreed with this, 44.5 percent did not, and only 12 percent had no opinion. It is worth noting that only 13.2 percent agreed with the statement that "all of us can live in harmony in our country without changing anything in our system."

The results of this poll show that the present interests of school pupils center around the role of the individual in society and around the opportunities for his comprehensive development. Less exposed issues include society itself, which is understood as a sum total of the individuals who should be well off. It is precisely this approach that determines the young people's search for what in their view is the best system.

The poll shows that pupils primarily adjust their approach to life in line with their evaluations of the behavior of the people close to them -- parents, brothers and sisters, friends, schoolmates, and teachers. This means that the task of educators is to supply pupils with reliable knowledge to enable to make the final choice. Most often, this kind of knowledge is not supplied them, and if it is, then to a negligible extent. Between 10 and 31 percent of respondents had no opinions about the issues presented in the poll. Is this surprising?

Such a state of affairs is the source of difficulties in developing one's own political convictions. The poll shows that some 51 percent of pupils were unable to declare themselves. Some 16.5 percent declared themselves as democrats, 6 percent as oppositior ists, 5 percent as socialists, 2.7 percent as social democrats, and only 2 percent as Marxists. But are these declarations final? Certainly not! Young people's view change as they develop, especially as they develop intellectually. This rule applies not only to young people. Nevertheless, the analysis of the polled answers makes it obvious that, like all our people, the Polish you people do not toe the same line of ideology.

There is no doubt that the errors and distortions of socialism, which primarily occurred in the seventies, are responsible for this state of affairs. What was particularly instrumental in this was the disagreement between words and deeds. This disagreement violates the basic Leninist norm of community life. Young people are always active and search for new solutions, as the poll has confirmed, and this is why it is necessary to inculcate them with the universal principles of socialism so that when they are grown up their wish is to build socialism without distortions.

POLISH, SOVIET VIEWS ON STRUGGLE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

AU271820 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Aug 84 p 3

[Marek Rudnicki article: "The Roundtable -- Ideological Struggle and Young People -- Discussing the Method"]

[Text] One of the participants in the roundtable meeting recalled a scene of 3 years ago. As the fashion was at that time, a student was demonstrating in front of the Sejm building, holding two portraits in his hands: of Pilsudski and Witos [a peasant leader in the thirties].

The participant's comment on the incident was that only a person who does not know history could have committed such an error. To regard Pilsudski and Witos as allies? A total misunderstanding!

The debates of the "roundtable," that is, of the team concerned with the subject of "Ideological Struggle and Young People," pondered how to avoid such misunderstandings, how to eliminate the influence of alien propaganda, and how to launch the offensive in the battle for the consciousness of the people, especially young people.

The meeting in question was one of the features of the seminar devoted to experience in rearing young people was organized in Katowice during the "Days of Friendship Between Polish and Soviet Young People."

The struggle for the minds of the young generation is continuing for good reasons. It is continuing primarily because it is the young people who will determine the future of their nations. However, this is not the only reason. Young people are also closely connected with the present times and represent the most militant production force of society. Therefore, it is no accident that the adversary is banking on them, trying to impose false ideas about socialism on them. And although young people are generally for the socialist system -- albeit their views on this issue vary from country to country -- and although they are, therefore, not easily amenable to alien influences, we must bear in mind that this does not apply to every young person, that there are those who uncritically succumb to alien fascinations, that there are those who succumb to various social deviations because for various reasons they have lost the motivation to live the life that is regarded as exemplary, and that there are those who view socialism exclusively through the eyes of bourgeois criticism.

Succumbing to alien influences is proof not so much of the force of Western propaganda, as of internal weaknesses such as educational shortcomings and difficulties in economic growth. That is why the meeting stated in its final theses that our ideological struggle should take all determining factors into account, and not just external ones.

All diagnoses of the meeting tell us what to do, but the question is how? This question is as valid now and will be in the future as it was in the past. How to struggle for the minds of young people? The meeting sought various answers to this question because the struggle is being waged at various levels. That is why it is necessary to use various methods of struggle and to apply them judiciously and optimally as the situation demands. If we have a radio that needs repairs, we go to a radio technician and not to a piano tuner.

Looking for the answers in question, the participants in the meeting formulated a catalogue of the issues that should be taken into account when approaching the struggle for young people in full earnest. This catalogue is undoubtedly incomplete, but it is worth examining more closely because it "discusses the method."

Anticipating and Unmasking Propaganda

This kind of propaganda was discussed by Professor Petr Reshetov, representing the Soviet group. He said that what is at stake is to develop such an attitude toward bourgeois propaganda that will enable those to whom it is addressed to reject it. This means that capitalism should be criticized and that all its problems -- from moral through economic problems -- should be laid bare. At the same time, it is necessary to propagate the socialist way of life because every new generation views reality diffferently than the previous generation.

Whereas in the past opportunities for making use of libraries, swimming pools, and houses of culture were regarded as features and symbols of the people's achievements, today those who reach adulthood take them so much for granted that they do not stop to evaluate them as special benefits. To them, such achievements are something they are entitled to as a matter of course and something that is no longer to be admired because its novely has worn off. Our task now is to search for issues and values that are able to play the same role under the present conditions as was played at one time by libraries and similar facilities.

Sincere Talks With Readers of Youth Press

Igor Afanasev, a journalist from PIONERSKAYA PRAVDA, simply said: Let us not be afraid of the accusation that we are ideologizing childhood. After all, we have never maintained that we are not doing this. The only point is that in speaking the truth, we should say it all. We have a column in our paper called "Communists Who Talk to Us," because there are, after all, people whom it would be a shame not to mention. Recently, for example, we presented a woman of great merit who went through three concentration camps during the war and who spoke to the paper about fascism. We received hundreds of letters from children about this! Or another column we have is called "This Is How We Live," whether it is good or bad, which explains, for example, why there is a meat shortage. This is written by an expert. Why should we not explain? Why should we not talk? A sort of supplement to this statement was made by Zygmunt Szczecinski from Legnica, who drew attention to the fact that we should finally start talking to the youngest, the 6 and 7 year olds. The church presents its ideas to people starting with this age group, while Communists start considerably later, and are therefore in a worse position.

The Way To Talk to Young People

It does happen, and several people have drawn attention to this, that a lecturer who has come to a meeting with young people forgets who he is dealing with. A young person, especially in the rural areas, frequently does not understand what is being said to him, either because he hears platitudes, or because the lecture is an abstract one, and what is worse, because it is crammed with neologisms or foreign words.

The Person of an "Ideological" Teacher

A person who wants to bring up young people to make them understand and respect ideological values must himself be beyond reproach, or in any case, he must believe in what he preaches. Otherwise, he will achieve results that are different from those planned.

Drawing on the Experiences of Predecessors Who Formed Past Youth Organizations

The history of these organizations is marked not only with achievements, but with errors as well. The Polish youth movement changed structurally during the past years not just once, and not only once did it repeat the errors made by its predecessors. The conclusion we must draw from this is that we must reach back into the past more often and draw suitable conclusions.

Historical Education

This was discussed by Miron Malicki. The analysis made by the Institute for the Research of Youth Problems indicates that only 20 percent of those questioned are able to suitably identify the people connected with the history of the Polish leftwing, while 38 percent managed to say who Dzierzynski [revolutionary 1877] was.

Young people do not know history, which means that due to Poland's historical windings during the prewar period, it was easy to manipulate them. The conclusion from this does not require comment.

Research on Young People.

Many Views on the young generation continue to be intuitive. The reason for this is the insufficiently large scope of the research on this social group. For example, it is often said that the rural youth are less susceptible to bourgeois influences. This is really how it appears from the observations that have been made, but is this true? This is not precisely known.

The review of answers received to the question "how" difficult is it to systematize all the proposals made without delay, is quite chaotic. At the same time, it is difficult to present the remaining proposals due to a lack of space. However, they are quite characteristic of the style of thinking that prevailed during the discussions. To put it simply -- hard facts were sought.

These hard facts were found jointly, and that is a valuable experience, because together they constitute a set of recommendations that are uniform, although, as it was said, incomplete, and therefore one that was worth supplementing. The fact that young people created and compiled them was also valuable, young people who were members of youth organizations; they compiled them mainly (although not only!) for their own use. It will probably be used by both the Polish and Soviet sides in a slightly different way, because their experiences and achievements are different, something that was clearly apparent during the course of the discussion. To be precise, it seems that Polish young people have more to do on these issues.

This catalogue is surely exceptionally helpful to Polish youth unions, because it shows in black and white which directions they need to start working in. All we need to do is hope that his catalogue will not be lost in some protocols, as has already happened more than once.

After all, one of the cited demands did call for the old errors not to be repeated....

1985 AGRICULTURAL PLAN PROVISIONS PREVIEWED

LD171625 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 17 -- According to Poland's Central Economic Plan for 1985, next year may bring a 2.1 per cent rise in plant production, which would mean a resultant increase in grain output by 3.8 per cent or 800,000 tonnes above the estimated crop this year, and vegetables by four per cent. State purchase of potatoes and fruit should stay at the present level. Animal production is expected to go up by 4.3 per cent above the law figure recorded this year.

The expected bigger supply of artificial fertilizers is likely to permit their wider use in 1985 by 10 kg (of pure component) per hectare of arable land to reach 195 kg per hectare. The supply of chemical plant protectionagents will rise by 14 per cent. The plan provides for a 9.5 per cent rise in the supply of farm machinery and equipment, including an increase by 7.6 per cent in Polish-made and by 25 per cent in imported machinery.

In keeping with a decision made at a joint plenary meeting of Central Committee of the PUWP and United Peasant Party UPP, farming and food investment budget will for the first time take up 30 percent of overall state investments.

Food consumption next year is expected to stay at the present level, with some articles tending to come in bigger supplies. There is every reason to hope that milk deliveries will be biggest in history. Slight improvement in poultry, meat and meat products is expected at 1.7 per cent.

Fish deliveries will be high, given the Polish conditions, and bread supplies will come in 124 kg per capita, sugar in 44 kg, and edible fats in 23.4 kg (a three per cent rise).

Experts believe 1984 marks an end of a period of deep recession in animal production. Relatively good grain crop and expected high output in some types of fodder, including those based on sugar beet, will facilitate animal breeding. The 1985 plan provisions seem to be indicating an understanding of a need for continued priority of food production. They should be viewed as another stage of the national strategy of agriculture and food economy development until 1990 and the National Socio-Economic Plan for 1983-85. The target for next year is to make into a concrete fact the essential points of the joint agricultural policy of the PUWP and UPP aiming at feeding the nation, expanding by nearly 300,000 people a year, and simultaneous reaching self-sufficiency in food.

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON INCREASED EXPORT PRODUCTION

LD141312 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 14 -- Director of a division for trade and economic cooperation with foreign countries at the Government Planning Commission Alfred Siennicki told government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA today that the expected 7 per cent rise in exports to accompany an assumed 4 per cent increase in production testifies to a trend in the Polish economy to open to the outside world and increase the share of exports in production. He said planners assume a 12 per cent rise in imports of materials and components for production, well above the average 9.5 per cent. It will cover first and foremost hard currency imports, where practically all the rise will be to industrial production materials expected to make up nearly 85 percent of the overall dollar imports. Some 10 per cent of the remaining portion will go to consumer goods and the rest to machinery and equipment.

He explained that the present stagnation in imports from the West is not caused by a reluctance to buy there, but by continued U.S.-led restrictions. Director Siennicki said Poland has to deal with Western ban on many technologies or even spare parts to equipment bought in the past for exclusively civilian use, such as a computer at the Polish airline LOT. Other restrictions embrace a complete credit blockade which bars Poland even from "merchant's credits" which are in common use in world trade.

Poland's reorientation towards trade with the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) is a strategic task to be carried into life not only now, but also in the next years covered by the five-year-plan, Director Siennicki said, adding that Poland is now holding intensive talks with her CMEA partners on the range and size of mutual deliveries in 1985. "With the country's main partner, the USSR, the talks have already concluded. Like in previous years, a considerable portion of Poland's imports from the Soviet Union will be financed with favourable credits," he said.

CEAUSESCU ON DISARMAMENT, BLOCS, TIES WITH JAPAN

AU201400 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] As reported earlier, on 10 August, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Nobuhisa Fujiyama, special representative of the "All Nippon News Network" television company, to whom he granted the following interview:

Question: Mr President, the ban on nuclear weapons and general disarmament are goals of major importance in our world. However, the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on disarmament do not fulfill mankind's expectations, while confrontation seems to have become more acute than ever. Would you please outline your opinion of this situation. What measures could be taken to successfully resume negotiations?

Answer: The intensification of the arms race, and of nuclear armament in particular, has considerably increased the danger of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear war. In such a war there would be neither vanquished nor victors, and, when the special nature of nuclear weapons is considered, the existence of our civilization and life on our planet are in danger.

Therefore, the basic problem of our times is to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to defend man's supreme right to life, to existence, and to peace.

Taking into consideration the United States' deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and the Soviet Union's nuclear countermeasures, we can state that the situation has deteriorated even further. We believe that it is necessary to do everything possible to halt the U.S. missile deployment and the Soviet countermeasures and to bring about the resumption of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States so as to achieve an agreement on the elimination of the medium-range missiles and, ultimately, of all nuclear weapons. Generally speaking, it is necessary for those two great powers to resume negotiations on all issues concerning nuclear weapons and to hold a conference with the participation of all nuclear states to stop the production of new nuclear weapons and to proceed to gradually decrease the numbers of nuclear weapons until they are completely eliminated.

Taking into consideration that nuclear weapons endanger the life of all peoples, we believe that all chiefs of state, all governments, all politicians, and all peoples must assume greater responsibility and must act to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure peace. This is in keeping with the interests of each people, of peace, and international cooperation.

Question: We know that Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact, while at the same time, it promotes its own independent policy. Mr President, what is your opinion on this?

Answer: The establishment of military blocs took place at a time of "cold war." One can state that even under those circumstances, military blocs were not necessary, while under the current conditions, the existence of military blocs only increases the danger of tension and of war.

True, Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact, but it acts firmly toward constantly reducing the role of military blocs and toward the simultaneous dismantling of the two blocs.

I would like to emphasize in this respect that the Warsaw Pact member-states have several times -- including this year -- advocated the simultaneous dismantling of the two military blocs.

One again I want to stress that is is necessary to achieve such relations of trust and cooperation as will bring about the elimination of the military blocs in Europe and in other parts of the world.

Question: Mr President, what is your opinion on the current stage of Romanian-Japanese relations and how do you view their development?

Answer: Romanian-Japanese relations have forcefully developed in many fields of activity, particularly economically. However, I believe that there are still greater possibilities to expand this cooperation in the interests of both countries and peoples.

At the same time, I would like to mention the contacts at various levels between our two states and the close and sometimes even identical positions on certain international problems. I would like to especially mention our identical positions on the need for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, on promoting a policy of cooperation, and on ensuring peace throughout the world.

On this basis, we believe that together, our peoples and governments are able to make an important contribution to resolving the serious international problems, to resuming the policy of detente, cooperation, of people's independence, and the policy of peace.

I would like to wish the Japanese people great prosperity and peace!

BUCHAREST REPORTS HONECKER VIEWS ON PEACE, ARMS

AU221050 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] In an interview given to the dailies NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and BERLINER ZEITUNG and the ADN agency, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR State Council, stressed that his country is of the opinion that everything must be done to intensify efforts to avoid the danger of a world nuclear war, to halt the arms race and the deployment of new missiles in Europe, and to eliminate existing ones.

A return to the situation before the deployment of missiles would open the road to negotiations, Erich Honecker stressed. He also emphasized that concluding an agreement on the renunciation of the use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact would be of major importance, while a freeze on all nuclear armaments and the conclusion of an agreement on the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons, on prohibiting chemical and bacteriological weapons and the militarization of outer space would be measures designed to contribute to disarmament and detente and to strengthening trust between countries.

Erich Honecker also stated that through shaping their relations, the GDR and the FRG would be able to positively influence the atmosphere in Europe, but at the same time, international tension could widen as well. The GDR will continue talks with the decisionmaking bodies in the FRG and will cooperate with all those who take account of the realities and are guided by reason and good will.

ARRIVALS, EVENTS OCCASIONED BY NATIONAL DAY

Ceausescu Article in PRAVDA

For an article by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu appearing in the 22 August First Edition of PRAVDA entitled "40 Years of Free, Socialist Development of Romania," see the Eastern Europe section of the 22 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Sudan's Numayri Met by Manescu

AU212157 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/8/1984 -- At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudanese Union, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, arrived in Bucharest on Tuesday at head of a party and state delegation to attend the festivities occasioned by the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23.

The delegation includes Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, minister of finance and economic planning, 'Uthman Sa'id Ahmad Isma'il, minister of education, Hashim 'Uthman, minister of foreign affairs, Ahmad Abd al-'Aziz, assistant secretary-general for organizational affairs of the Sudanese Socialist Union, Omar Muhammad Yassin, minister of state for political affairs at the presidency, General Yusuf Hassan al-Haj, minister of state at the Ministry of Defence, General Yusuf Husay, commander of the Navy.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan was warmly welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council. The distinguished guests were also welcomed by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Suzana Gadea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council of Social Education and Culture, other officials.

Numayri, Ceausescu Hold Talks

JN211807 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 21 Aug (SUNA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife received President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and his wife here this afternoon. President Ceausescu welcomed President Numayri and expressed his appreciation for President Numayri's participation in Romania's celebration of its 40th national day and his hope that the president will enjoy a pleasant stay in Romania.

In turn, President Numayri told President Ceausescu that the Sudanese people share in the Romanian people's happiness on their national day and wish them prosperity and the achievement of their objectives.

Presidents Numayri and Ceausescu agreed that competent ministers in the two countries would meet to hold bilateral talks on issues of mutual concern, and that the two presidents would meet later to discuss the results of the ministers' discussions of international issues.

Ceausescu Meets Syrian Premier

JN211624 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1630 today. At the beginning of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm conveyed to President Ceausescu President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings and congratulations on the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascism, as well as his wishes for the friendly Romanian people's continued progress in all fields.

President Ceausescu expressed his appreciation for Syria's participation in the Romanian people's liberation celebrations. He asked Dr al-Kasm to convey his warmest greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad and wished the Syrian people further progress and advancement. The talks also dealt with several issues of mutual interests.

Dr al-Kasm arrived in Bucharest at 1300 today on an official visit to Romania at the head of a delegation which includes Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' and Communications Minister Ra'fat al-Kurdi.

Dascalescu Receives Al-Kasm

AU212140 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/8/1984 -- On August 21, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu met with 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, now in Bucharest to attend the festivities marking the day of August 23.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, great satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship, collaboration and mutual esteem which have been established and are developing between the two countries and peoples, and the wish was reiterated to expand and deepen Romanian-Syrian cooperation ties on multiple planes. Questions were approached relating to the stepping up of trade, measures apt to boost it and to promote new forms of cooperation on mutually advantageous grounds, in the interests of the Romanian and Syrian peoples.

Manescu, Oprea Greet Honecker

LD211612 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Bucharest on Tuesday afternoon. He was invited by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and will attend the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the revolution of the social and national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation of Romania, which will take place on 23 August.

At Otopeni Airport, Erich Honecker was warmly welcomed by two members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, Manea Manescu, vice president of the Council of State, and Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as by other public figures.

Honecker, Ceausescu Hold Talks

LD212027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1931 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met in Bucharest on Tuesday with Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for friendly talks.

Erich Honecker, who is taking part in the ceremonies for the 40th anniversary of the revolution of the social and national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation of Romania, conveyed on behalf of the party and state leadership and of the people of the GDR, the most cordial wishes for the historical jubilee of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The GDR people rejoice at the great achievements accomplished by the Romanian working people under the leadership of the RCP.

Nicolae Ceausescu praised Erich Honecker's presence at the festivities as an expression of the close friendship between the two parties, states and, peoples. He spoke in appreciative terms about the good balance sheet of cooperation with the GDR, which will mark the 35th anniversary of its founding shortly.

Both statesmen stressed their interest in the further development of bilateral relations and in deepening the process of socialist eocnomic integration until 1990 and onward. They spoke in favor of a dialogue with all forces supporting the relaxation of tension in order to ward off the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and make international relations predictable again.

Socialist Delegations Arrive

AU212050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/08/1984 -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Romanian Government the following delegations arrived in Bucharest on August 21 to attend the festivities occasioned by the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944:

The party and government delegation of the USSR, led by Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR. The delegation includes Pavel Petrovich Petrik, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Moldavian SSR, Ivan Grigorievich Pavlovskiy, Army general.

The party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The delegation includes Colonel-General Nacho Papazov, member of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, deputy minister of defence.

The party and state delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the Czech National Council. The delegation includes Karol Laco, deputy prime minister of the Federal Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The party and state delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, led by Radovan Vlajkovic, vice-president of the Presidium of the SFR of Yugoslavia. The delegation includes Dimce Belovski, member and secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY.

The party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Damdingiyn Tsenden, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, minister of forestry and woodworking industry, chairman of the Mongolian-Romanian Friendship Association.

The party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party. The delegation includes Kazimierz Scomski, vice-president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

The party and state delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, led by Sandor Gaspar, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. The delegation includes Istvan Huszar, member of the CC of the HSWP, director general of the Institute of Social Sciences under the CC of the HSWP.

Upon arrival at the Otopeni Airport the guests were welcomed by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

Ceausescu Receives Vorotnikov

AU212029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2002 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/8/1984 -- On August 21, the RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, head of the Soviet Union's party and state delegation, who attends the festivities occasioned by the fortieth anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

The head of the delegation conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu, the Communists, the whole Romaniar people a cordial salute, warm congratulations on Romania's liberation anniversary, as well as wishes of further and ever greater successes in the work of building up the socialist society. In his turn, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed Konstantin Chernenko, the Communists, and the whole Soviet people a warm friendly salute and best wishes, as well as wishes of further victories in building up communism.

During the interview, the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations were recalled with satisfaction, which develop according to the understandings covenanted during the summit dialogue, and the will was expressed to further work to consolidate and develop the friendly and collaboration ties established between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, to the benefit of the two peoples, of the general cause of peace and socialism.

Oprea Welcomes Kempny

LD211106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Romania -- A Czechoslovak party and state delegation headed by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council, arrived in Bucharest today to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from fascism. At the capital's international airport the delegation was welcomed by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and first deputy premier of Romania, and other officials.

Kempny Meets Ceausescu

LD212222 Prague CTK in English 1939 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest Aug 21 -- A Czechoslovak party and state delegation, led by Communist Party Presidium member and Czech National Council Chairman Josef Kempny, arrived here today to attend the ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle.

Josef Kempny was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president, to whom he conveyed congratulations from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president, the Communist Party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government and the people.

The Soviet delegation to the anniversary celebrations is headed by V. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Politburo and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Russian SFSR.

Ceausescu Receives Porebski

AU212136 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/8/1984 -- On Monday August 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, who heads the Polish delegation to the festivities arranged on August 23.

Tadeusz Porebski conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, to the RCP leadership a friendly salute and best wishes from Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, as well as warm congratulations on Romania's national day. Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, the PUWP leadership warm greetings and best wishes and the friendly Polish people wishes of progress and prosperity.

During the interview which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples as well as the wish to further develop those ties in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Ceausescu Meets With Yugoslavs

LD212016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 21 (TANJUG) -- Vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic and secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Dimce Belovski were today, Tuesday, received by Romanian President and General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu. Vlajkovic and Belovski arrived in Bucharest today to attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of national liberation. During the meeting, they offered their felicitations to Ceausescu on the occasion of the national holiday. The Yugoslav delegation this afternoon laid a wreath on the monument to the heroes of the revolution in Bucharest.

Constantin Welcomes Gaspar

LD212139 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] A Hungarian party and state delegation has arrived in Bucharest to attend the festivities being held on the occasion of the 40th anniversay of Romania's liberation. The delegation is headed by Sandor Gaspar, member of the Politburo, vice-president of the Presidential Council. Its members include Istvan Huszar, member of the Central Committee and director general of the Institute of Sociology, and Ambassador Miklos Barity. The guests were welcomed at Bucharest airport by Nicolae Constantin, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and chairman of the General Trade Union Confederation.

Ceausescu Receives Lao Leader

AU212147 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2003 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/8/1984 -- On Tuesday, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, vice-prime minister, head of the party and state delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic who attends the festivities on August 23. On behalf of Kaysone Phomvihane and of Souphanouvong, the guest conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly salute and warm congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the victorious revolution. Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed the secretary-general of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and to the president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic his warm salute. During the interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the wish was expressed to work for the many-sided development of the Romania-Lao relations in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism.

National Day Marked in Kiev

AU211534 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1441 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES -- Over the last few days, numerous countries of the world organized events devoted to Romania's national day. During a festive meeting in Kiev, O.I. Kasianenko, minister of light industry of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, chairman of the Republican Branch of the Friendship Association the Soviet Union-Romania, underscored the significance of the event as well as the successes scored by the Romanian people over the four decades under the RCP leadership.

He also highlighted the powerful development of the relations of friendship and many-sided collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR, between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, and emphasised the significance of the understandings covenanted during the Moscow meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstantin Chernenko. A festive meeting was also held at the Joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna. On the occasion, a book stand was organized, exhibiting works by RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as a photo-documentary exhibition, showing aspects of Romania's industry, agriculture and socio-economic life. Romanian folk art displays were also exhibited.

Anniversary Medals Awarded

AU211519 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1437 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/08/1984 -- During a ceremony held at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu was awarded the commemorative medal "The 40th Anniversary of the Antifascist and Anti-imperialist Revolution of Social and National Liberation", under a resolution of the State Council. Members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, and secretaries of the Central Committee of the party attended.

The distinction was awarded by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council. The participants in the ceremony warmly congratulated Nicolae Ceausescu, wished him good health and happiness, power of work in fulfilling the highly responsible mission he was entrusted by the party and people, for the country's progress and Romania's growing prestige in the world.

Next, on the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation, President Nicolae Ceausescu conferred, under presidential decree, the same commemorative medal on Elena Ceausescu as well as on Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Manea Manescu, Paul Niculescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Stefan Birlea, Leonard Constantin, Miu Dobrescu, Marin Enache, Petru Enache, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Cornel Pacoste, Ion Radu, Ion Stoian, Iosif Szasz, Ioan Totu, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, Silviu Curticeanu, Constantin Radu, Gheorghe Stoica, for their special contribution to the implementation of the RCP policy of building the multilaterally develop socialist society in Romania.

Ceausescu Speech at Ceremony

AU211904 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 21 August ceremony at the Bucharest Palace of the Republic awarding high distinctions of the Socialist Republic of Romania to various categories of working people -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally, I would like to warmly congratulate all of you for receiving high distinctions from the Socialist Republic of Romania [applause]

I take this opportunity to warmly congratulate all comrades that were awarded today or will be awarded in the days to come orders and medals of the Republic as well as all comrades who will be awarded the medal of The 40th Anniversary of the Revolution of Social and National Liberation." [applause]

These high orders and medals of the Socialist Republic of Romania are a token of particular appreciation for your activity devoted to implementing the party program and the domestic and foreign policy of our state. Indeed, our people are meeting the 40th anniversary of the revolution with outstanding results in all fields. The achievements displayed at the exhibition of socioeconomic development are a telling proof of the heroic work of our workers class, pesantry, intelligentsia, all working people regardless of nationality, and everyone who has unswervingly implemented the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state all these years and who has raised our fatherland to higher development peaks. [applause]

We have achieved spendid results in all fields. Science, education, and culture have developed powerfully and the material and intellectual living standard of our people has increased. Our people's living standards are incomparably better today than 40 years ago. However, there is still much left to be done to implement the party program of building the most just society in the world, the communist society. The 13th congress will set new goals for attaining this program, which ensures that by 1990-2000 our fatherland will be a powerfully developed country in all respects, a country in which our people, masters of their own destiny, will be building a new and communist life and will enjoy all achievements of science, culture, of everything created by our people, and of universal science. [applause]

Therefore, these awards are in appreciation for activities thus far and also an encouragement to further and better work in all fields with total devotion to the cause of the people, party, Communism, and the country's independence and sovereignty and to the struggle for peace and cooperation in the world. [applause]

Dear comrades, again I warmly congratulate you and wish you ever greater successes in your activity and much health and happiness. [applause]

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES HONECKER AT AWARD CEREMONY

AU212038 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 21 August Bucharest Ceremony Awarding the Order of the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania First Class, with Sash, to GDR party and state leader Erich Honecker on the latter's 70th birthday -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Honecker: I have the great pleasure of awarding you the highest Romanian order, the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania First Class, with Sash, on your 70th birthday, for your outstanding contribution to strengthening friendship between the Romanian and GDR peoples and promoting the overall cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation in the world. Our party and people know and appreciate your rich revolutionary activity at the head of the SED and in your capacity as chairman of the GDR State Council for implementing your people's and country's ideals and aspirations for progress and peace. We also highly assess your contribution to the GDR's achievements in building the new society and in the struggle for social progress, security, detente, and the cause of socialism.

On this occasion I also have the great pleasure of stressing our party's and government's high appreciation of the relations of close friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples. Our meetings and talks as well as the joint agreements reached have always given a strong impetus to raising the comprehensive cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, between the RCP and SED, and between our peoples onto higher levels on the basis of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and international solidarity.

We highly assess your active role in strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries and express the conviction that by working to consistently implement the agreements and understandings jointly reached, the political, economic scientific-technological, and cultural relations as well as the international cooperation between our parties and states will continue to expand and deepen to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the overall struggle for disarmament, security, detente, cooperation, and peace in Europe and throughout the world and for socialism.

In awarding you the highest distinction of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I would again like to extend to you, dear Comrade Honecker, our heartfelt cordial congratulations and best wishes for health, long life, work capacity, and new successes in your highly responsible activity for the progress and flourishing of your socialist fatherland, for the well-being and happiness of the GDR people, and for socialism and peace. I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you many happy returns of the day. [applause]

Honecker Thanks for Award

AU212057 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Speech by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at 21 August Bucharest ceremony on receiving the Order of the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania First Class, with Sash from President Nicolae Ceausescu on his 70th birthday -- recorded; in German with consecutive translation into Romanian, translated from the Romanian]

[Text] Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, dear Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear Romanian friends:

I express my heartfelt gratitude and cordially thank you for the honor of awarding me order The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania First Class, with Sash and for your friendly words, dear Comrade Ceausescu, on this occasion. I accept this high Romanian distinction, knowing it is also an expression of respect for the SED policy and for the GDR people's contribution to continuously strengthening socialism and maintaining peace. I consider this award a symbol of fraternal bonds between our two Communist Parties and of close and friendly cooperation between our two countries, which belong to the alliance of the socialist community.

At a time then the Romanian people are marking the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist social and national liberation and we are celebrating the 35th anniversary of the GDR, we can proudly look back upon the distance covered thus far, a road that has not always been easy, and upon the achievements attained in strengthening our socialist states. These important results achieved by the working people in both our states would be inconceivable without the close cooperation between all fraternal socialist countries and without their mutual assistance.

They would be inconceivable without the joint struggle to secure peace and without the victorious construction of socialism, which is closely connected with the issue of peace. In view of the current world situation, aggravated by imperialism, and taking into account the pressing need to do everything possible to eliminate the danger of a destructive nuclear war, it is all the more necessary to closely develop joint actions for peace and security and to continuously work to strengthen the unity and cohesion of our alliance.

I would like to again emphasize our firm resolve to do everything possible to further develop and deepen the close and friendly cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples. I am convinced, dear Comrade Ceausescu, that we will continue to tirelessly work to increasingly develop our bilateral relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

May these relations serve even better the successful unfolding of the socialist construction in our countries and the common cause of socialism and peace. Allow me, dear Comrade Ceausescu, to express once again my profound gratitude for this high distinction, and to take this opportunity to extend most cordial greetings and congratulations to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the Socialis Republic of Romania, as well as to all working people in your beautiful country. [applause]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PAKISTANI TRADE OFFICIAL

AU171525 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1503 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/8/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Hamid D. Habib, foreign trade adviser to General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on August 17, at Snagov. The guest pointed out that he had the pleasant mission to hand over to the Romanian president a message from the Pakista head of state. Thanking for the message, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that Mohammad Ziaul Haq be conveyed his friendly salute and best wishes.

During the talk, that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, they analyzed the way of fulfilment of the summit decisions in Romanian-Pakistani collaboration and singled out new measures for the expansion and development of the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the Pakistani ambassador in Bucharest attended.

SOMALI MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 21 AUGUST

AU211422 Bucharest AGERRPES in English 1159 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/8/1984 -- A delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic, headed by Ahmed Habis Ahmed, minister of the Juba Valley of that country, visited Romania.

The delegation called on Ion M. Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister, and conducted talks at the Ministry of Electric Powers, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. The delegation approached aspects related to the development of the Romanian-Somali economic collaboration in the fields of energy, particularly as concerns the complex development of the Juba Valley, and in other sectors of joint interest.

OPENING OF U.S. REPUBLICAN CONVENTION REPORTED

LD212044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, August 21 (TANJUG) -- The four-day Republican Party convention opened in Dallas, Texas, today, Tuesday, in an atmosphere characterized by cold-war rhetoric and the glorification of the restoration of the United States power and of President Ronald Reagan's leadership.

In the key foreign policy address at the convention, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick, a former Democrat, charged the Democratic Party with burying its head in the sand before Soviet aggression in the world.

In a hard-line bloc-rhetoric speech, the like of which had not been heard for some time, Kirkpatrick, who is considered one of Reagan's key foreign policy advisors, said that Reagan had put the U.S. on its feet and silenced those who had begun to speak of a decline of the U.S. power in the world. She accused the Democrats of closing their eyes to Soviet expansion.

The opening of the convention was marked by Reagan's strategic commitments and his obsession with strengthening the U.S. power -- a concept which takes as its point of departure the premise that, as the U.S. power grows stronger, both world peace will grow stabler and the U.S. national security stronger.

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS DEPARTS AFTER TALKS 22 AUG

LD220942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0837 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Pula 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Party of Labor, left our country this morning following a holiday here as a guest of the SFRY Presidency.

The head of the Angolan state and party was seen off at Pula airport by Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency. The Angolan president's special plane took off shortly after 9 o'clock. Also present at the formal send-off was Ante Sucic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and representatives of the Pula municipality's political and public life.

Yesterday afternoon Branko Mikulic met the high-ranking guest from friendly Angola on Brioni and had talks on certain topical issues in international relations and the two countries' activity at the international level. Branko Mijlic gave a farewell dinner in honor of the president of the People's Republic of Angola and president of the MPLA-Party of Labor, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Toasts were exchanged at the dinner.

Last night, the head of the Angolan state and party received Ante Sucic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Angolan Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation, with whom he discussed current questions concerning economic cooperation between the two countries and the possibilities for further promoting it.